

Cornhill Papers, 25
Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 702.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED . 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

TO the ELECTORS of the CITY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—

It having been announced that the present Parliament is to be Dissolved, I take this early opportunity of informing you that it is my intention to be again a Candidate for the honour of being one of your Representatives.

On all former occasions when I solicited your votes and support, a great principle was closely connected with the success of my appeal to your suffrages. You now have to decide whether you ought to support candidates pledged to the disfranchisement of a large body of the most independent electors, and to the creation of a new order of non-resident voters for boroughs; or if you will continue to entrust your representation to those who are better acquainted with your own views of Parliamentary Reform, and who will endeavour to carry out a policy and frame laws in accordance with the spirit and intelligence of the times.

The votes which I have given on the questions lately discussed in the House of Commons have confirmed the opinions I professed on the hustings, and will indicate the course I shall pursue if honoured again with your confidence.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,
LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

New-court, April 6, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,—

Her Majesty's Ministers have taken upon themselves the very serious responsibility of advising the Queen to exercise her prerogative and Dissolve the present Parliament.

An appeal is to be made to you and to the country, whether a large and comprehensive system of Reform is to be carried, or a measure, as I ventured to describe it in my place in Parliament, of "Political retaliation" upon the people?

I shall again solicit the high honour of representing your Borough in Parliament, and I trust that I have not forfeited the confidence which you so recently reposed in me.

Yours ever faithfully,

EDWIN JAMES.

House of Commons, Monday night, April 4.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,—

The House of Commons having determined, by a considerable majority, that "It is neither just nor politic to interfere, in the manner proposed by the Government Reform Bill, with the Freehold Franchise," and having also determined that there should be "a greater extension of the Suffrage in Cities and Boroughs than was contemplated in that measure," her Majesty's Ministers have advised the Queen to Dissolve the present Parliament.

The opinion of the country is therefore to be taken, not only as to whether the resolution which has been passed by the House of Commons, and for which I voted, was a just resolution, but also whether a measure of Reform larger and more comprehensive than that which was submitted by the Government shall or shall not be passed by Parliament.

Under these circumstances I again, and for the eighth time, solicit your suffrages, and trust that I may have the high honour of representing you in the Parliament which will shortly be summoned.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

B. HALL.

Great Stanhope-street, April 5, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—

A numerous and influential section of your body has done me the honour to invite me to become a Candidate for Finsbury.

Of several applications of the same kind which have reached me, that from Finsbury is in every way the most gratifying to my feelings, and is the one to which I am the most willing to respond.

An ardent Liberal—a consistent supporter of the rights of conscience—as a large employer of labour—and as a considerable proprietor within the borough, I feel that I have peculiar ties and sympathies with both the Electors and Non-electors of Finsbury, which it is a pleasure to me to find reciprocated.

Through the eight years during which I represented in the House of Commons a large and influential, and a most Liberal Constituency, I may confidently point to my votes as having been invariably given on the side of progress, and when under peculiar circumstances I withdrew for an interval from politics, I was gratified with the assurance that my old Constituents appreciated and approved my Parliamentary exertions.

Should you place me in the position of a Representative of your large and enlightened borough, the best services of a life, at no period inactive, shall be devoted to the discharge of duties of which I entertain a full sense of the responsibility.

Upon the great question on which Parliament dissolved I should endeavour to represent the just claims of Finsbury and of the other metropolitan districts to a larger share in the representation.

No one knows better than myself, the industry and intelligence, and none more fully appreciates the claims and deserts of the working classes. I shall always strive to promote their social advancement, and in extending to them the Franchise I should desire, by means of the Ballot, to secure for them the free exercise of their right to vote.

My views on religious questions are all in favour of the largest degree of freedom to every denomination. On the subject of Church-rates I need only refer to my votes.

In the mean time, hoping for your favourable considerations, I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your very obedient and faithful servant,

S. MORTON PETO.

12, Kensington Palace Gardens, April 6, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—

The compliment that Lord Palmerston paid in '57 to the Derby Parliament of '52, the latter purpose, without loss of time, to return in '59, on the ground that "a disengaged manoeuvre having embarrassed her Majesty's Government, and intercepted the discussion of its measures," he is justified in appealing to the country, "to comprehend the evil and to apply a remedy."

Gentlemen, I feel confident that this appeal will not be made in vain, and that the People will take up the discussion where Parliament has left it, especially when it remembered that the intercepted measure professed to be "an amendment of our representative system;" a question in which you are well aware I have long taken a deep interest, and for twenty years with other friends of Reform, have had to contend against the preposterous doctrines of finality, which so long sought to throw a veil over the defects of the Act of 1832.

Those doctrines are now happily exploded, and the issue, as to the extent to which an amendment of the representation is to be carried, rests therefore with the people. I rejoice at it, for if the people are true to themselves, substantial reform must be the gainer: I need not, I hope, assure you that my principles are unchanged, as my devotion to your interests is unabated. I therefore solicit a continuance of your support, whereby as one of your representatives I may be placed in the proud position of being again enabled to aid the cause, and to witness the triumph that is at hand.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your faithful and devoted servant,

THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

Cambridge-terrace, W., April 6, 1859.

SOUTHWAKE ELECTION.

At a large and influential Meeting of the Electors of the Borough, held at the Three Tuns Tavern, High-street,

It was unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting receive with much pleasure the announcement that APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., has decided to come forward again as a Candidate to represent the Borough of Southwark in the Commons House of Parliament, and they hereby pledge themselves to use every possible exertion to secure his return.

In furtherance of the above, Public Meetings will be held at once in the different districts of the Borough.

GEORGE NEWMAN, Chairman.

E. DRESSER ROGERS, Hon. Sec.

Central Committee-rooms, Queen's Head Tavern,
High-street, Borough.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of SOUTHWAKE.

GENTLEMEN,—

A large number of my old political friends having earnestly solicited me to embrace the opportunity presented by the impending Dissolution of Parliament, to offer myself again for your independent suffrages, I cannot hesitate to respond to their urgent request.

Her Majesty's Government have thought fit to appeal to the Country, on the question of Reform, and I have no fear but that the Country will respond to the appeal in such a manner as will leave little doubt that no Reform Bill will satisfy public requirements, which does not provide for the extension of the Suffrage to the honest Working Man, which denies the protection of the Ballot, and which still retains those small and corrupt Nomination Boroughs whose Representatives neutralize the Votes of the Independent Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

Five years' experience in Parliament as your Member, is a sufficient guarantee for my public principles, and my care for your Local Interests, and relying upon your support,

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful Servant,

APSLY PELLATT.

Holland-street, Southwark,

6th April, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of the TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,—

Her Majesty's Ministers have counselled the Sovereign to Dissolve Parliament; and an appeal to the country will shortly be made.

I believe that I am still honoured with your confidence, and I therefore beg very respectfully to announce to you my intention again to solicit a renewal of the trust you have for many years reposed in me.

With reference to the important question of Reform in the representation of the people our views are identical. My general opinion, and I hope I may add, the deep interest I feel in all that pertains to the welfare of the Tower Hamlets, are too well known to you to render the assurance necessary, that if I again have the honour of being returned as your representative, I shall continue to devote myself to the promotion of the prosperity of our important Borough.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to remain

Your faithful servant,

CHAS. S. BUTLER.

Cazenovia, Middlesex, April 6, 1859.

TO the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,—

A dissolution of the present Parliament being announced, I offer myself respectfully for Re-election.

I hope and believe that my conduct during the period I have had the honour of representing my native county has been such as to deserve a renewal of your confidence.

I am not aware that I have given any vote which demands either explanation or apology on my part; and on a recent occasion I had no hesitation in affirming, with a majority of the House of Commons, that the proposal of the Government to interfere with the Freehold Franchise, as hitherto exercised in the counties, was neither just nor politic, and that the exigencies of the present day fairly demanded a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than was contemplated in the Ministerial scheme.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

GEORGE BYNG.

288, Albemarle-street, April 6th, 1859.

25 Fowey Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

TO the ELECTORS of WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN,—

In consequence of the division in the House of Commons, which has decided the fate of the Reform Bill of the Government, her Majesty's Ministers have taken upon themselves the responsibility of advising the Queen to dissolve Parliament, and have at the same time declared that they consider themselves to be free from any obligation to introduce a Bill for the purpose of amending the Reform Act of 1832. It now, therefore, remains for the people, who are called upon to exercise the franchise, to declare whether or not a Reform Bill shall be brought forward in the ensuing Parliament.

I voted against the Bill introduced by the Government, considering it to be wholly inefficient for the purposes for which it was ostensibly framed; and I believe that the vote I gave was in accordance with the opinion of the majority of my constituents. I shall, therefore, offer myself to you, for the third time, as a candidate to represent you in Parliament, in the firm conviction that the course I have pursued will receive your sanction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient faithful servant,

JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY.

South-street, Park-lane, April 7, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,—

A dissolution of the present Parliament being shortly expected, I take an early opportunity of stating that it is my intention to offer myself a second time for the honour of representing the Metropolitan County.

Although well aware, owing to the very brief period during which I have been your member, it has not been in my power to render you any distinguished service, yet I venture to refer to my votes, which have been strictly in accordance with those principles which, on my first entering Parliament, it was my object to support and to further.

I affirmed the recent Resolution which placed the present Government in a minority simply because it was impossible to vote against those principles for which I felt bound to contend.

It appeared to me as unjust to interfere with the Freshman Franchise in the counties, as to make no greater provision for an extension of the suffrage amongst those whose position and circumstances justly entitle them to enjoy this privilege.

If again favoured by your confidence, it will be my earnest endeavour to retain and to increase it, by devoting my best energies to the advancement of your local interests as well as your general welfare.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

ROBERT HANBURY, jun.

10, Upper Grosvenor-street, April 6.

TO the ELECTORS of WEST SURREY.

GENTLEMEN,—

I again solicit the honour of your Suffrages as a Candidate at the approaching Election for the Representation of the Western Division of your County.

Conscious of having endeavoured to fulfil the promises which I made, and faithfully to act in strict conformity with the principles I avowed at the last Election, I trust that I may confidently rely on again receiving the same cordial support which you then so generously gave me.

If re-elected to serve you in Parliament, be assured that I shall continue to pursue the same independent course of conduct in reference to every measure which may be submitted to the House of Commons, and that it will be my unceasing aim to promote reduction of expenditure and remission of taxation, consistently with an efficient administration of the public service and a due regard to the maintenance of our national defences.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

Fox Hills, April 5, 1859.

JOHN IVATT BRISCOE.

TO the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of LEICESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—

In compliance with the request made to me by a highly-respected Deputation of my fellow townsmen, I again appear before you as a Candidate for the honour of Representing your Borough in the Commons House of Parliament.

Scarcely two years have elapsed since I had an opportunity of publicly giving you a full explanation of my views and convictions upon political subjects. Believing that my statements on that occasion have not yet been forgotten, it is not my intention now to trouble you with a formal recapitulation of my political sentiments. It appears to me only requisite to state that my political sentiments are unchanged.

The great question which will be agitated during the approaching General Election, and which must be definitely settled by its results, is the question of Parliamentary Reform. The Bill recently laid before the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Ministers was a measure, partial in its character, unjust in its operation, and essentially reactionary, both in its principles and details.

To substitute a real and effective Reform Bill in its place is the chief object which the Liberal party must keep in view during the coming struggle. It will be for the constituencies to determine whether taxation and representation shall go hand in hand, in accordance with the theory of the Constitution; whether the voter shall or shall not be protected from coercion and intimidation by the Ballot; and whether the present unjust distribution of Parliamentary seats shall be remodelled or retained. Upon all these points my views are in entire accordance with those held by the great majority of advanced Liberals. To the Reforms which they advocate I have always been favourable, and whether in a public or private capacity it will still be my just pride and my earnest endeavour to aid in their promotion, and to further their adoption by every peaceful and legitimate means at my command.

In conclusion, I have but to express my deep and earnest acknowledgments for the many marks of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands during the time I have acted as your Parliamentary Representative.

And with every sentiment of respect and esteem, I beg, Gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JOHN BIGGS.

Stonygate, April 7, 1859.



TO the ELECTORS and NON-ELECTORS of BANBURY, NEITHROP, and the HAMLETS.

FELLOW TOWNSMEN.—

The Cabinet of Lord Derby has availed itself of the distracted condition of the Liberal party in the House of Commons as a pretext for advising the Queen to Dissolve the present Parliament.

I am firmly convinced that the appeal thus made to the people will result in the reconciliation of Reformers, and in the triumph of Reform.

Trusting that your courage and support will enable me again to serve our country in the struggle against reaction in which we are about to engage,

I am, Fellow Townsmen,

Your obedient, faithful servant,

THOMAS HENRY SAMUELSON.

Prince's House, Prince's-gate, Hyde-park.

April 5th, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.

GENTLEMEN.—

On the occasion of the approaching General Election, it is my intention again to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of Representing you in Parliament.

The issue about to be submitted for the verdict of the country is that of Parliamentary Reform.

The Government Bill proposed to retain the old Borough Ten Pound Franchise, which excludes the majority of the Ratepayers; it would have enabled non-resident Freeholders to vote at Borough Elections, and this might be done by means of papers transmitted through the Post-office; and it would have materially increased the power of the landed interest in Counties, by depriving the Liberal and Independent borough Freeholders of their county votes.

In the Borough of Sheffield alone, near 2,000 freeholders would have been deprived by this bill of their votes for the West Riding of Yorkshire, if it had passed into a law.

The Bill has been defeated in the House of Commons and the Government have decided to appeal to the constituencies against that defeat.

My opinions in the matter, and on public questions generally, including the important subjects of commercial freedom, retrenchment in public expenditure, law reform, the opening of new markets and additional sources of material supply for the industry of the country, the cultivation of amicable relations with foreign nations, the avoidance of interference with their internal affairs, and the advancement and progress of society, are well known to you.

During the time that I have represented you in Parliament, I have rarely, if ever, been absent from an important debate or division; and I confidently appeal to yourselves as to the vigilance with which I have watched over your local interests.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

GEORGE HADFIELD.

Victoria-park, Manchester, 7th April, 1859.

TO the ELECTORS of SHEFFIELD.

GENTLEMEN.—

I again solicit the honour of your Suffrages. My long political life renders unnecessary any exposition of my political opinions. The cause that I have hitherto pursued I intend still to follow. The principles which have in past time guided my conduct, I still deem to be correct. If then I at any time deserved your confidence, I can boldly say that I am yet worthy of it.

It is necessary, however, that I should state to you what, in my belief, is the issue which, during the coming election, is to be tried by my countrymen. The majority against the second reading of the Ministerial Reform Bill, expressed by their vote on that occasion, their belief, that the people of England needed, and were worthy of greater political power, than that which the proposed measure intended to confer on them. The Ministers, with Lord Derby at their head, asserted on the contrary, that this our demand for the people of England, was an unwise one; and you, and the Electors generally of the United Kingdom, have now to declare which of these two parties—Lord Derby on the one hand, and the majority on the other—formed the more correct opinion of the wants and capacities of our countrymen. If you believe that the small share of power conferred by the proposed bill was all that our people needed, or were able properly to employ, then you will reject all those who formed part of the majority in the late division. But if you believe that by that majority was formed a right estimate of the moral and intellectual capacities of our fellow-countrymen, you will say so by again choosing as your Representatives those who, on this important occasion, gave expression to your opinions.

In joining in the vote which has led to the present state of affairs, I had no party purpose to serve. It is to me a matter of utter indifference by whom good government is bestowed on the country; and so long as I possess any power in the Councils of the Nation, my hearty support will be given to those, no matter what may be the party name they assume, by whom good laws are enacted and well administered. If this statement of opinions meet your approval, I shall again be a successful Candidate for your suffrages: I shall again occupy the proud position of your Representative.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. A. ROEBUCK.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of POOLE.

GENTLEMEN.—

The Queen has appealed to the Constituencies of the Empire to decide a single issue—Shall the inevitable change in the constitution of the House of Commons be progressive or reactionary? This is a question upon which every Englishman must have an opinion, and this is a crisis in which every independent Englishman is, in manliness, bound to express that opinion.

It is no longer, therefore, open to your borough to divide its representation. Poole cannot, at this election, submit to anticipate in itself the fate of those select constituencies which are threatened by every large measure of Reform. Poole, from its wealth, its trade, its population, and, still more, from its undeveloped resources, is deserving a voice in the national council, and must not, by its own vote, sentence itself to silence.

It is under these circumstances that I have determined to come forward and solicit your suffrages; for the moment is come when you must all feel that to refrain from an avowal of political convictions is to commit a breach of public duty.

My principles are not unknown to you. I shall support any large measure of Reform; but I consider that Household Suffrage is the only solid basis whereon a system of representation can be now erected. My opinion on this point is fully formed; and I deem it most unwise to exclude, by an arbitrary line, those classes who, by their independence and general good sense, have shown themselves upon all occasions to be worthy of the franchise.

I shall oppose all Payments from the public purse for sectarian purposes, and shall vote against the Grant to Maynooth.

I shall advocate every complete measure for the Extinction of Church-rates.

I am confident that you may rely upon my assiduous attention to my public duties, and upon my attention to the local interests of the borough.

If these are the qualities you desire in a representative, I respectfully offer myself to your choice.

I have the honour to be, Gentleman,

Your very faithful servant,

JOHN TOUCHET.

Reform Club, April 5, 1859.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

Established A.D. 1844.
3, PALL-MALL EAST, LONDON.

Capital Stock 100,000.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for Opening Accounts may be had on application.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year 1858, 1,169 proposals for assurance were received, amounting to £24,150, from which 981 policies were issued, assuring £22,290.

Annual premiums upon the new business of the year £2,024. 19s. 5d.

Annual income £8,262.

Policies in force 8,103, assuring £1,650,555.

Accumulated Fund £51,507. 12s.

Deaths during the year, 752. Claims arising therefrom, including bonus, £6,260. 18s. 6d., being less than that of the preceding year by £46. 17s.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £9,142. 3s. 9d.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Instituted 1857—INCORPORATED, 1848.

TRANSFER OF ASSURANCES.—The terms of this Society mark it as peculiarly suited to the case of the many persons who had assured in offices which have recently been discontinued, or may be seeking amalgamation, and who may now wish to transfer their assurance to an office of undoubted stability.

Although the former Policy may have subsisted for several years, it may generally be surrendered, or abandoned, with advantage even on the score of outlay, a new assurance of like amount being yet obtainable for the same, or a lower yearly premium.

A "Table of Rates" of all the offices will be found in the "Post Magazine Almanack" (page 61) which will serve to illustrate this statement. Thus—Suppose the case of a Policy for £500 opened five years since at the age of 30, at a yearly premium of 12s. or £12. 10s., which is a very usual rate. The age being now 35, a £500 assurance can even yet be effected in the Scottish Provident Institution for a yearly premium of 11s. 12s. 2d. the assured having the additional benefit of any allowance he may get for surrender of the former policy.

The Scottish Provident Institution is the only office which combines in one scale of contributions the advantage of participation in the whole profits with moderate premiums.

EXAMPLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE 100.

Age 25	30	35	40	45	50
£1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7

Thus at age 30 a provision of 1,000/- can be secured for a yearly payment of 20/- 10s., which, if paid to most other mutual offices, would secure a Policy of 800/- only.

Reports containing full information and forms of proposal may be had at the Head Office, or from the London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

J. MUIR LEITCH, London Agent and Secretary.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR FIRE, LIFE, LOANS, and ANNUITIES.

CHIEF OFFICE: EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON BRANCH: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

MANCHESTER OFFICE: 30, ST. ANN'S STREET.

SCOTTISH BRANCH: 146, BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW.

TRUSTEE.

T. Edwards Moss, Esq. | Chris. Bushell, Esq. | E. Heath, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CHAIRMAN: EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

Francis A. Clint, Esq. | Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
George W. Ewing, Esq. | John L. Newall, Esq.
C. H. Hall, Esq. | James A. Pionot, Esq.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. | T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co. | AUDITORS.

Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Haigh and Thompson | James Turnbull, Esq. M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY: W. P. CLIREHUGH, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE.

BANKERS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co. | James Edward Pollock, Esq.

M.D., 52, Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-square.

RESIDENT SECRETARY: HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Esq.

SCOTTISH BRANCH:

GLASGOW, 146, BUCHANAN STREET.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN: ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq. (B. Hastie & Co.)

Robert Bryson, Jun., Esq. (Robert Bryson and Son.)

Alexander Dick, Esq., Writer, Queen-street.

Robert Ker, Esq., of Auchincraith.

(Ker, Bolton, and Co.)

MANCHESTER OFFICE:

30, ST. ANN'S STREET.

DISTRICT AGENT: C. J. TOWNLEY, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Assurance in every Branch addressed to all classes of the community.

Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on Liberal Terms, and according to a system peculiar to the Company. Reversions purchased. Loans granted on personal and other approved security.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PAID-UP POLICIES.—In case of the inability of the assured, from whatever cause, to continue the Premiums on an ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, the Company will, in consideration of the amount received, after a period of three years from the date of the Assurance, issue a paid-up Policy for that amount.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company effects Insurance upon every description of Property, including Mill and Special risks, on the most favourable terms.

The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all other information to be had on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business in either department.

By order,

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London, Secretary.

Application for Agencies requested.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 3/- secures a fixed allowance of 6/- per week in the event of injury, or 1,000/- in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which has already paid £100,000 for Accidents 37,069.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectus may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 702.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL AFFAIRS :	
The Liberation Society and the General Election	289
LEADING ARTICLES :	
Summary	290
The Coming General Election	290
War or Peace	291
Notes on the Election	291
Coolie Emigration	291
The Italian Question	292
Foreign and Colonial Intelligence	293
Mr. Bright's Reform Bill	294
Political Gossip	295
Court, Personal, & Official News	295
Miscellaneous	295
Literature	295
Gleanings	296
Births, Marriages & Deaths	296

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

As we have already intimated, the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control have not been slow to take advantage of the dissolution of Parliament for advancing their cause. Their Electoral Committee sit daily during the continuance of the excitement that precedes the actual appeal to the polling-booth, to afford counsel, and supply the names of suitable candidates, where required. The Executive have also issued to their friends in every part of the country the subjoined paper, which appears to us of sufficient importance to warrant our giving it the utmost prominence in our columns.

How may the coming election be made subservient to the promotion of the Society's aims? The answer is a simple one. It is hardly needful to insist on the importance of selecting as candidates those who intelligently and firmly hold our principles, wherever there is a reasonable prospect of securing their return; or, in the absence of such candidates, of obtaining satisfactory pledges in respect to such specific measures likely to be submitted to the new Parliament as are adverted to below. Another point to be borne in mind is the wholesome influence of pressing these questions on the notice of even approved candidates; that being an important means of publicity, as well as of influencing public opinion. We trust also that electors everywhere, in counties as well as boroughs, will avail themselves of the opportunity for complaining of objectionable votes given by existing members, who may present themselves for re-election, as well as of absences from important ecclesiastical divisions. For this purpose, the Liberation Society will, we have reason to believe, furnish lists of the votes of members, as well as the accompanying paper, to all who require them. Another important point is thus adverted to by the Committee of the Society in the circular they have issued:—"The electoral strength of voluntaries will be most effectually put forth if there be concerted action, and more especially in boroughs where, without being sufficiently numerous to return such members as they desire, they are able, if united and resolute, to influence the selection made by others, or to obtain pledges from candidates who cannot be returned without their support. If, therefore, no available organisation exists in your borough, permit us to urge the formation of a committee for this election."

We have only, in conclusion, to express an earnest hope that this appeal of the Liberation Society to the electoral body will elicit a more hearty and general response even than that of 1857, which, unquestionably, did much to improve and liberalise the tone of the House of Commons in reference to all questions of ecclesiastical reform.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—HINTS TO ELECTORS.

An appeal to the electoral body presents to the friends of Voluntaryism a great opportunity for increasing the political strength they have already happily acquired. Their strenuous exertions at the general elections of 1852 and 1857 have been amply

rewarded. By mootting questions at the right time, and by bringing legitimate pressure to bear on their representatives, they have, session after session, been successful beyond their own most sanguine expectations.

There is no reason why similar efforts should not be made now: while, if there be any relaxation of energy, ground already gained may be lost, and victories now within easy reach be indefinitely postponed. The following practical information has, therefore, been prepared for the guidance of electors who desire so to exercise the franchise as to serve the cause of religious equality. Several of the topics adverted to will be familiar to both candidates and constituencies; but some are new, and, on that account, should have careful attention. All should be regarded as testing points; and to elicit opinions respecting them will not only serve an electoral purpose, but prepare the public mind for the discussions which are inevitable in the new Parliament. They who would speak with effect hereafter must not keep silence now.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION.

Rapid progress towards abolition has been made since 1852. In 1853 the Abolitionists in Parliament were in a minority of 48, but their votes have steadily increased until they have been able to carry their bill through all its stages in the Lower House, and it has already received the support of sixty-two peers. This year the House of Commons has shown its determination to extinguish the tax, first by rejecting the Government compromise by the large majority of eighty-four, in a House of 464 members (including pairs), and then by again reading a second time Sir John Trelawny's bill by a majority of seventy-four. A pledge to support that bill should be a *sine qua non* with every Liberal elector. It is too late to accept vague professions of anxiety for "an equitable settlement." Many proposals stopping short of abolition, have been made, and all have failed, and there is now no choice between a thorough-going measure and the continuance for an indefinite period of the existing agitation. *The Abolition Bill will be submitted to the new House of Commons as soon as possible after it is constituted*, and nothing will more certainly overcome the resistance of the Lords than a still further increase of the majorities in its favour.

ABOLITION OF THE ANNUITY-TAX.

This is a tax existing only in Edinburgh and Montrose, and is levied to support certain of the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland—which Church has, since the disruption, become that of a third party only of the Scottish people. Radically bad in principle, it is enforced in a peculiarly oppressive manner—half of the city of Edinburgh being exempted; and it falls chiefly on the trading class. Refusals to pay have led to distraint, to imprisonments, and even to popular riots. As Parliament has lately (in 1857 and by large majorities) abolished "Ministers' Money" in Ireland, it ought not to refuse to abolish Ministers' Money in Scotland. Nor has the House of Commons shown an indisposition to do so. On the contrary, the bill of Mr. Black, the second reading of which was lost by but one vote in 1858, has in 1859 been read a second time by a majority of forty, in a House of 416 members (including pairs). Although the grievance complained of is local, the principle involved is of general interest, and the Voluntaries of England and Scotland should be united in demanding its removal.

DISSENTERS AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

As the Legislature has opened Oxford University to Dissenters, and also greatly improved their position at Cambridge, the abolition of ecclesiastical tests in the ancient grammar schools cannot in reason be withheld. Yet, unless Parliament intervenes for their protection, the Dissenting body is likely to stand in even a worse position in respect to them than in former and less liberal times. For, in the Ilminster Grammar School case, it has lately been decided by

the judges that, as the trusts include "godly learning," and require the schoolmaster to be "an honest and discreet man," Dissenters cannot be trustees. It has also been laid down, in other cases, that where religion is to be taught it is to be presumed that Church of England religion is intended; and, even where charters make no reference to religion, it must nevertheless be taught, and be that of the Establishment; to which the masters must belong. As in the present day most people think that "religion," "godly learning," and "honest and discreet men," are to be found without, as well as within, the pale of the Church of England, an Act of Parliament which shall settle the question in the only satisfactory way is imperatively demanded. A Bill, the object of which will be to extend to all classes the advantages afforded by educational institutions maintained by public property, as well as a right to share in their management, will, therefore, be brought in without delay. And as it will, no doubt, be strenuously opposed, it is of great importance that every Liberal candidate should understand that Dissenters will assume a determined attitude in respect to this question.

An analogous measure of relief is equally required in Scotland, where the landowners, generally, have to contribute to the maintenance of the parochial schools, but the schoolmasters must be members of the Scottish Establishment. A bill abolishing this monopoly, and freeing the schools from ecclesiastical tests, will be brought in, and should be supported, not only by all voluntaries, but by all the friends of popular education.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

Though a difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety of supporting such attacks on the Maynooth College Endowment as those of Mr. Spooner, there can be no doubt that candidates who object to the endowment of Irish Roman Catholics should be urged to extend their opposition to the grants received by other denominations in Ireland. Two of these may be assailed with hopes of their early discontinuance. The Irish Presbyterian ministers receive from the State stipends amounting in the aggregate to about 39,000/.—the amount being annually increased to support the ministers of new congregations. About 2,500/. is also annually voted for the theological professors at Belfast College. The *Regium Donum* has the effect of making the congregations niggardly, and of pauperizing the ministers. Out of 500 congregations, 279 do not raise for their ministers more than the 35/. which they are bound to contribute before their ministers can receive the *donum*; yet the Presbyterians are among the most prosperous members of the community. It is intended to oppose the annual grant by a distinct motion, instead of discussing it, as heretofore, when the estimates are proposed; and it should be insisted upon, that, at the least, no new stipends shall be granted, and that those now payable shall be discontinued on the deaths of the present recipients. Neither should any new ecclesiastical grant to any religious body, or in any part of the empire, be permitted.

FURTHER AMENDMENT OF THE BURIAL LAWS.

In the new Parochial Cemeteries, Dissenting ministers may officiate in the unconsecrated portions; whereas, in the old churchyards, no other burial service than of the Establishment is permitted, nor can any but its ministers officiate. As there are numerous parishes where the new burial acts are not likely to be adopted for many years to come, it is proposed to give to Dissenters in such places relief similar to that afforded to them elsewhere. A bill is therefore in preparation, providing that, where there is no public burial place containing unconsecrated ground, Dissenting ministers may officiate in the churchyard: also that, in other cases, a Dissenting member of a family possessing a grave in the churchyard may be interred otherwise than according to

the rites of the Church of England. The church-yards are admitted to be the common property of the inhabitants, and such a change would inflict no injury on Episcopalians.

THE BIBLE PRINTING MONOPOLY.

The sole right of printing Bibles in England is confined to the Queen's printers, by patent, and to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by license. The Scottish monopoly ceased some years ago, and the English patent expires next year. It ought not to be renewed. The Word of God requires no such protection as the existing system is supposed to afford; nor should the slightest impediment be put in the way of individual enterprise for its diffusion at the lowest cost. An address to the Crown, praying that no fresh patent may be granted, has therefore been resolved upon, and will require to be well supported in the House of Commons.

These are changes required to meet practical evils affecting the interests and feelings of large sections of the community. They are all attainable by resolute, yet constitutional, action, and without inflicting injustice on any class of her Majesty's subjects. *Let these, therefore, be the electoral demands of volunteers in the coming struggle.* Let them be urged in the modes which practical wisdom may suggest, and be backed by votes which will virtually decide at the hustings the character of the measures to be presently passed within the walls of Parliament.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE.

It will be seen from an announcement in our advertising columns that the Triennial Conference, which, but for the Dissolution, would have assembled in the first week in May, is now deferred until the first week in June. We trust that the Executive will then have to present such an electoral report as will show that the inconvenience of postponement has been amply compensated for. The Conference will also be a well-timed gathering, as it will take place just about the period when the new Parliament will meet.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS ON CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION.

The following table shows the voting strength of the Rate party and of the Abolitionists during the last seven years. The numbers include the tellers and also the pairs:—

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
For Abolition ..	172	211	254	252	284	293	274
Against ..	220	238	226	209	210	230	190
Total ..	392	449	480	461	494	523	464
Majority against ..	48	27	28	48	74	63	64
" for ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74

DISSENTING WALES AND CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION.

The following statement is specially commended to the attention of the Dissenters of the Principality in connexion with the forthcoming election:—

VOTES OF WELSH MEMBERS ON THE THIRD READING OF SIR J. TRELLAWNY'S BILL IN 1858.

Name.	Churchmen.	Dissenters.	For.	Agt.
			Per Census of 1851.	
Anglesey ..	2,374	9,146	0	0
Breconshire ..	6,234	14,466	0	0
Do., boroughs	10,537	29,745	0	0
Do., boroughs	8,685	28,885	1	0
Carmarthen ..	7,328	19,509	0	0
Do., boroughs	9,138	15,608	0	1
Denbigh ..	4,931	9,186	0	0
Flintshire ..	11,986	60,584	2	0
Do., boroughs	2,361	12,088	0	1
Montgomery ..	8,460	12,139	0	1
Do., boroughs	16,026	35,675	0	2
Pembroke ..	8,989	20,531	0	1
Do., boroughs	3,924	2,510	0	1
Total ..	100,973	290,067	12	11
Absent, 9.				

THE STATE AID QUESTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

REFUSAL OF THE EXTRA GRANT BY THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Sydney Legislature, on the 2nd of January, on the order of the day being called for the resumption of Committee of Supply, Mr. Martin proposed resolutions the effect of which was that the extra grant of 14,025*l.* to ministers should be renewed. After some debate, it was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker on a division of 20 to 20. The next evening a most extraordinary contest took place in the Assembly, in consequence of the vote of the preceding evening. Finally the House resumed without settling the item, or doing any other business, and Mr. Donaldson avowed his intention of moving a censure on the Government. Two days after, on going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Piddington moved a contingent motion, to rescind the whole of

the resolutions which had cost the House so much perplexity, so as to restore former decision respecting the 14,025*l.* After a long debate of a technical nature, but exhibiting much animosity, Mr. Piddington's resolution was carried by 22 to 17. The 14,025*l.* therefore appears to be negatived. The correspondent of the *Guardian* writes:—“The Copper Ministry are determined volunteers, and intend next year to endeavor to upset the arrangements, and do away with State aid to religion altogether, and the accidental triumph which they have obtained they look upon as a sure omen of victory. It is, no doubt, a question of time only; and it will probably not be more than three or four years before the Church is thrown entirely on the support of her children.”

PUBLIC MEETING IN SYDNEY.

The *Christian Pleader*, a new religious newspaper published at Sydney, contains a report of a public meeting held at the School of Arts, to support the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly, expunging the supplementary grant of 14,000*l.*

The Chairman, J. BLACK, Esq., said it was known to the meeting that there was 28,000*l.* provided by schedule to be distributed among four denominations. This sum had been supplemented by a Parliamentary grant of 14,000*l.* The latter sum had as usual been placed on the estimates for this year. The sum had been superseded by the nominal vote of 1*l.* The advocates of the system were annoyed, and were intending to get the vote rescinded if possible, and the supplement restored. It was to prevent the success of these attempts the present meeting was held.

DR. LANG moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting, being of opinion that the system of State endowments for religious purposes, existing in this colony, is fraught with incalculable injury to the best interests of religion, and also with political injustice to a large portion of the community, hail with the utmost satisfaction the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly, withholding the supplementary grant of 14,000*l.* in aid of such endowments.

The doctor argued in support of this resolution, that the present system was both irrational and illogical, since it established the notion that all things pretending to be religious were alike fit for support. He said also he could prove from his own denomination, as it appeared in Sydney, and particularly in the case of his colleague and himself, that the voluntary system was sufficient, and would justify confident reliance upon it. But there was the objection that after paying for their own worship, the voluntary advocates had to support the clergy of other denominations in which they did not believe. And every denomination in the country had a just right to make this complaint. It might be of little consequence whether a church were governed by a bishop or a presbytery, but it was of great consequence that the constitutional principle of popular election should obtain, and this the present system of State support was the great means of destroying.

The Rev. G. H. STANLEY seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Rev. W. CUTHERBERTSON, B.A., moved the second resolution, which was this:—

That this meeting rejoices in recognising the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly as the precursor of the speedy and entire abolition of State endowments for religious purposes in this colony.

The recent vote was to be regarded as a precursor of the entire abolition of the system. The members of Parliament had a perfect right, acting on their own judgment, to say “no” to the renewed application for this 14,000*l.* Nor was the cutting off of this grant “cruel” as was pretended, for the cessation of the system was expected, and therefore the parties ought to be prepared for it. He did not believe, as was asserted, that clergymen of the Church of England would starve if deprived of this grant. It was too great a slander upon the liberality of the members. Shame on them if they did allow their ministers to starve. He believed the perfect freedom of religion from this State influence necessary to the true greatness and the proper mission of Australia.

The Rev. J. VOLLMER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. ROBERTS moved the third resolution, as follows:—

That, being deeply impressed with the soundness of these views, this meeting deprecates the proposed attempt of the ex-Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, to procure the rescinding of the vote in question, and avows its determination to uphold, by all constitutional means, the decision of the Assembly.

He said he was an Episcopalian, a member of the Church of England, baptized, bred, and ordained in that Church. His presence at that meeting was not inconsistent with his position. State aid was not a characteristic of the Christian Church, the primitive Church, or the Episcopalian. The Church of England would subsist, and had subsisted, without State connexions, as in the time of the Commonwealth. In Canada very nearly, in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and in thirty islands of the West Indies entirely, the preaching of the Gospel rested on the voluntary system.

In Tasmania religion was dependent on State aid, 15,000*l.* being given to it. The attendants on public worship, by the returns of last year, did not amount to 3,000 persons. In South Australia, where the members of the Church of England were about equal, the attendance was 8,000; and there was no State aid there. In the latter colony, three years ago the communicants were 800, in the former less than 300. In Tasmania the ministers were paid 300*l.*, 350*l.*, and 400*l.* a-year; and in several of the most populous districts, Brighton especially, with 2,000 inhabitants, he had found not more than sixteen, in another place five, in another none, present at public worship. In

another district he had found the attendants thirteen, of whom five were children. Elsewhere, and in the bush, where there were missionaries with voluntary salaries of 100*l.*, the attendance was far more encouraging. In Victoria simony was very prevalent. In 1855, from September to the end of December, there were no less than twenty-seven law suits between the lower and the higher clergy, the authority of the latter being questioned, and brought into the courts. He knew of such things in the districts of Ballarat, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and two or three others. In South Australia, in consequence of the absence of State aid, no parishes could not be introduced, a minister must do the work himself for which he was paid. In Victoria there were sixty-three clergymen in connexion with the Church of England, of whom only twenty-four were in receipt of State stipends. This gave rise to a commissary system, which entailed numerous iniquities and cruelties. Not less than twenty-three had gone to the diggings to employ themselves, while the bishop and dignitaries were evermore making appeals to England for more clergy, to be brought out into the most prostrate subjection. He asserted that out of 58,000*l.* given by Government towards the Anglican Church in Victoria, no more than 8,000*l.* went actually to support the preaching of the Gospel.

MR. PALMER seconded the resolution, and it was carried. Another resolution, proposing a petition, was moved by Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Illidge, and adopted unanimously.

ROMISH ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The *Weekly Register* publishes a list of nineteen Roman Catholic priests who have been nominated army chaplains, and also the stations to which they have been appointed.

DISCONTINUANCE OF HOST SALUTES.—The *Malta Times*, of the 29th ult., states that orders have been received from England, in pursuance of which the order requiring sentries to “carry arms and present arms, as the Host passes,” has been removed.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE'S CASE.—The Rev. Alfred Poole, late curate of St. Barnabas, intends appealing to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council against the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent decision, confirming the revocation of his license by the Bishop of London.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND HIS CLERGY is by no means at an end. Some time since, it may be remembered, that the Archdeacons of Oxford, Bucks, and Berks, and twenty-four rural deans, issued an address characterising as calumnious the assertion that the diocese was in an alarming state in consequence of the introduction of practices savouring of Romanism. A large number of clergymen of the diocese have now issued a remonstrance against the address, in which they state facts showing that Romish practices really prevail in several parts of the diocese.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.—The Committee of Laymen have put out another of their lugubrious appeals, in which they declare that “the continuance of the Established Church, with her rights and revenues, is now, among other questions, going to the country. The constituents should be adequately and constitutionally roused to Church defence. To this end, increased circulation of truthful information among the candidates, and in the parishes, is imperatively required, if the present opportunity is not to be irrecoverably lost.” And then follows the customary call for money to keep the Committee going.

“CHURCH AND STATE” IN SCOTLAND.—Much excitement has been caused at Kirkmabreck, Creetown, the Crown having rejected an almost unanimous petition, backed by the M.P. of the stewardry, and by the joint patron, for the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Smith to the charge of the parish kirk, and presented it to the Rev. John Colvin, of Maryhill. An indignation meeting was held in the Town Hall, Creetown, and resolutions passed expressive of deep dissatisfaction at the high-handed patronage exercised by the Crown; and condemnatory of the conduct of Lord Selkirk in interfering with the affairs of the parish. A committee was appointed to communicate the fact to his lordship, to lay the case before Lord Derby, and to take steps for objecting to the presentation. The committee accordingly consulted Mr. Jenkins, of Kirkcudbright, but that gentleman having advised them that the expenses would cost from 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and that, after all, the issue was doubtful, the people have had to submit to the infliction in sullen silence. It is said that the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in Creetown have hitherto had a mere handful of adherents, but now both of those churches are well attended.

Religious Intelligence.

ODIHAM, HANTS.—A unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent Church in this place has been accepted by the Rev. Charles Home, M.A., of Spring Hill College, for some time past assistant to the Rev. John Bennett, of Northampton.

THE REV. R. JESSOP, late of Rothwell, has received an invitation from the church at Heanor, Derbyshire; and he has also received an invitation from the church worshipping in Wycliffe Chapel, Warrington. The latter he has accepted, and commenced his ministry at Warrington on the last Sabbath in March.

ESHER-STREET CHAPEL, KENNINGTON-LANE.—The friends in connexion with this place of worship having succeeded in removing a debt of 352*l.* on the chapel, resolved on attempting the extinction of the debt on the school. To aid in effecting this object a bazaar was held in the Home Assembly-room on

Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of April. The stalls were well supplied with a variety of useful and ornamental articles. The attendance was good, and the gross proceeds amounted to nearly 80L. Subscriptions are promised to the amount of 50L, leaving a balance to be raised of 70L.

ST. JAMES'S HALL was, as usual, well filled on Sunday evening last. The preacher was the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, who took for his text *Isaiah xxviii. 17*, "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the high places."

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—CHINA.—The response to the appeal of the directors on behalf of China has already attained to proportions of the most cheering character. Upwards of 9,000L have been raised almost spontaneously within the brief space of two months—a fact unprecedented in the history of that great institution.

ARMAGH.—On the 17th ult. the Rev. R. H. Craig (late of London) received a very cordial welcome on his settlement over the Congregational church of this city. Upwards of 250 sat down to tea. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, accepted the chair. The Rev. Dr. Urwick and the Rev. Messrs. Tocock, Carlisle, Henderson, Craig, and Carroll delivered eloquent addresses on "The Respective Duties of Ministers and Churches," "Christian Union," "Religious Revivals," &c., &c. It was pleasing to observe Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists all so cordially united in giving a minister of Christ so hearty a welcome—so cordial a recognition. Mr. Craig entered upon his new sphere with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

AMERICAN MISSION TO JAPAN.—Arrangements are in progress, under the auspices of some of the churches in this city, to establish a new mission in Japan. The primary object will be the introduction of Christian civilisation—the means to be used will be of a practical and educational character. The mission will consist of six persons—two of whom, the Rev. S. R. Brown and the Rev. G. F. Verbeck, are clergymen; three are ladies; and the sixth, Dr. D. B. Simmons, is a physician and surgeon. The movement is under the special charge of the Reformed Dutch Church, but relies mainly on individual aid for support. Special pains will be taken to introduce all the useful and practical arts, with industrial machines, &c., into Japan, and thus prepare the way for the moral and religious instruction of the people.—*New York Times*.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—On Friday, the 1st inst., the students of this college held the first of a series of special meetings for prayer, and for conference with various ministers upon subjects bearing on the practical work of the Christian ministry. The Rev. Henry Allon had kindly consented to be present on the occasion. No formal address was given by Mr. Allon, but the proceedings took the form of a familiar conversation upon some of the most important and difficult matters involved in the duties of the pastoral; such as, the formation and conduct of Bible classes, pastoral visitation, and various points of church order and discipline. The conference was pre-eminently of a practical character; and nothing could have been better adapted than Mr. Allon's judicious remarks to further the desire of the students to gain a more thorough acquaintance with the duties and difficulties of the work to which they look forward. Two more meetings of a similar nature will be held during the current session, at which the Rev. Newman Hall and the Rev. John Graham are expected to be present.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—Two missionary soirees, of a deeply-interesting character, have recently been held by the students of the above institution. The first was on the 11th ult., when the special subject of conference was China. Drs. Legge and Lockhart were present, and addressed the meeting, urging the claims of China on the personal consideration of every student. The second was held on Friday, the 8th inst., when the Professors of New College and the students of Regent's-park and Hackney Colleges were invited to meet the Rev. W. Ellis. After tea, the company assembled in the library, and Dr. Halley was requested to take the chair. A few introductory observations having been made by the chairman, the Rev. W. Ellis delivered an address on the rise, progress, and present condition of Christianity in Madagascar. Many details of a most interesting and affecting character were given. At the close of the address, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Ellis was moved by Professor Godwin, seconded by the Rev. F. S. Turner, B.A., and carried with applause. Professor Newth concluded the meeting with prayer.

WEST RIDING HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of these societies was held in Leeds last week, and the meeting was numerously attended. On Monday there were meetings of the West Riding Ministerial Provident Society, and of the executive committee of the Home Missionary Society and of the Union in East-parade Chapel. The preliminary devotional service took place in the evening in Salem Chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Joseph Shillito and the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, B.A., Halifax. On Tuesday morning, the usual conference of ministers and delegates was held in Queen-street Chapel, the chair being taken by the Rev. James Robertson Campbell, M.A., of Bradford. The Rev. B. Beddoes, of Barnsley, read a paper on "The Pulpit and Commercial Morality," and the Rev. S. Oddie, Ossett, another on "Lay and Evangelistic Agency in Connexion with Home Missions." During the proceedings, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds announced that the Rev. E. Mellor, of Halifax, contemplated

republishing his lecture on the "Atonement," which had recently been attacked in Leeds by the Rev. T. Hincks, and defending the views therein advanced. The annual public meeting of the Missionary Society and of the Union was held in Belgrave Chapel, on Tuesday night. John Orsley, Esq., presided. The Rev. J. H. Morgan, the general secretary, read the report. It was an elaborate document, and gave an able review of the operations of the society. The Rev. J. Paton, in moving the first resolution, remarked in the course of his speech—

They had heard a great deal in the report as to the outlying populations, and the general impression was that those outlying populations were some ten or fifteen miles from their large towns, but if they asked him where those outlying populations were, he said in Leeds, in Halifax, in Sheffield, and if their society was to be faithful to its mission it must go at once and take possession of this darkness—of those fearful dens and slums in their large towns. (Hear.) This was the work devolving upon, and it would require lay agency. That agency had already been adopted in Glasgow, Manchester, London, and elsewhere, and it must be carried out generally. They required men of intelligence and enthusiasm, and to every missionary to these populations they must have a band of young men, who should assist in dispelling this worse than Egyptian darkness, through the means of the Gospel of Christ. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he humbly appealed to them to help this good work by their means and by their prayers.

Mr. W. Willans seconded the motion,—

As a means of extending the Gospel he recommended the ministers to promote the sale of the Bible in their districts by obtaining weekly subscriptions, because he was satisfied that it was not a wise policy to give a thing where by any reasonable sacrifice it would be purchased. He also recommended the formation of evening classes, where reading, writing, and arithmetic might be taught, and through which good books might be put into circulation. They might also assist in the forming of good libraries, and in pushing into circulation such periodicals as the *Leisure Hour* and the *British Workman*. (Applause.) He found from a tabular statement he held in his hand, that there were 13,000 sittings in the several chapels connected with the Union, of which, however, only 4,000 were paid for. That was very unsatisfactory, and he suggested whether it might not arise in some measure from the rents being too high, or from their being collected quarterly or half-yearly. He was satisfied that, in some instances, the churches now aided were able to support themselves, and he believed they would do better if the connexion with the society was broken off, and they were thrown upon their own resources.

The Rev. Mr. Rolls briefly supported the motion, which was carried. The Rev. Dr. Fraser moved the next resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ross, who strongly urged the adoption by all persons of weekly savings for religious and philanthropic objects, so that there might always be a fund to go to, and spoke in eloquent terms of the pleasure of giving for a good cause. (Applause.) The motion was carried. The Rev. Mr. Gibbs moved the third resolution. The Rev. R. Skinner seconded the motion, and on being put to the meeting by Mr. Wright Mellor, it was unanimously adopted. The doxology was then sung and the meeting dispersed. A collection was made and amounted to 134. 6s. 7d. On Wednesday morning the General Committee of the Home Mission met in Queen-street Chapel, to investigate the state of the beneficiary churches, and to vote grants in their support; and at night an eloquent sermon was preached in East Parade Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, London, in aid of the funds of the Home Missionary Society. By a collection made at the close a sum of 271. 16s. was realised.

AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, held in the Criterion Hotel, was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of the Rev. Thomas Binney, who delivered a long and characteristic address. The annual meeting of the Victoria Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Monday evening, was very numerously attended, and the whole proceedings interesting. His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly presided, and in a manly address, at the close of the meeting, vindicated his conduct in acting as patron of the Bible Society and presiding at its annual meetings. We rejoice that we have in this noble colony a Governor who is not ashamed to own his attachment to the Bible Society, and to express the noble sentiment that it is our duty to supply the Word of God—by which all are to be judged—at least to every man. The report was, on the whole, encouraging. The various addresses delivered were of a practical character, and the different resolutions proposed were unanimously adopted. The address of Mr. Binney was profoundly thoughtful and impressive. Had the hall been three or four times larger, it might have been filled. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Binney closed his labours in Melbourne by preaching a sermon in the Lonsdale-street Wesleyan Church. The large building was crowded to excess, there being at least two thousand present. The discourse was founded on the words of Paul—"We are debtors to the flesh, not to live after the flesh;" and was distinguished by all the eminent preacher's power and eloquence. For an hour and a half, Mr. Binney kept the unbroken attention of the vast audience. The heat was excessive, and the preacher evidently suffered much from exhaustion. May God reward and bless him for his services in this land. On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in Collins-street Independent Church. The attendance was not numerous. The Rev. J. L. Poore delivered a characteristic and practical speech, in the course of which he referred, in strong and emphatic terms, to the

"collapse" of the Chinese mission as a disgrace to Victoria. Mr. Poore mentioned that, before leaving London, he had been present at a large meeting of the directors of the London Missionary Society, and had urged the importance of a deputation being sent to the colonies with the view of organising a society for the purpose of sustaining the mission in the South Pacific Islands, and the mission among the Chinese in this colony. To this the directors had agreed, but Mr. Poore found that now this plan would not be carried out in consequence of the dissolution of the Chinese mission.—*Melbourne Christian Times*, Feb. 5.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Thursday. In moving this motion Lord DERBY again explained the financial situation. He also described the reduction of the military expenditure as necessary, and hinted at a large reduction of the European force now 112,000 strong. He seemed to be in favour of a native army, though not one so large as at present, and a local European force. But nothing has been determined, and all reductions must be made with caution. The Duke of ARGYLL discussed the guarantee question; looked forward but timidly to a revenue raised from new taxes; and asked for retrenchment in both civil and military expenditure. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to guarantees. He advocated "good government" as the best means of obtaining a revenue; a gradual reduction of our armies, new taxes, and customs duties. He cited the government of Scinde as an example to all India. The Earl of ALBEMARLE pointed out that the natives are ground down with taxation and cannot be expected to yield more taxes. A customs revenue can only be obtained from the rich. They should establish export duties on the great staples, throw open the opium trade, and deal with the land tenures, so as to admit Europeans to absolute ownership.

The bill then passed through committee, was reported, and read a third time and passed out of hand.

On Friday the Royal Assent was given by commission to the East India Loan Bill, and some other measures.

The Superannuation Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Earl of MALMSEY stated that before the session closed he intended to give some explanations respecting the foreign policy of the Government, and hoped to be able to show that her Majesty's present Ministers had done everything they possibly could for the preservation of peace in Europe.

The third reading of the Indictable Offences (Metropolitan Districts) Bill, by which the interposition of grand juries was abolished within the district over which the metropolitan police magistrates hold jurisdiction, was strongly opposed by Lord Lyndhurst, and discussed at much length by Lord Wensleydale, Lord Campbell, and the Lord Chancellor. The bill was ultimately withdrawn.

The Affidavits by Commission Bill was read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and some withdrawn.

On Monday Lord REDDING moved that there be laid before the House a plan of the ground proposed to be appropriated by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn to the courts and other buildings for the transaction of the business of the Court of Chancery, under the provisions of the Court of Chancery Accommodation Bill, and plans and elevations of the said courts and buildings. In supporting the motion he considered it would be an improvement and a convenience if the new courts were erected at Westminster. Lord ST. LEONARDS did not object to the motion, but thought that the courts had better remain where they now are, in Lincoln's-inn. The motion was agreed to.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Tramways for Ireland Bill was discharged.

Lord MONTEAGLE asked the First Lord of the Treasury in what mode, and under what authority, it is proposed to give effect to the contract respecting the acceleration of the Irish mails now on the table of the House. He objected to the way in which contracts of this kind were entered into to the amount of 1,000,000L a year, without Parliament exercising any control over the matter, especially as the next year Parliament may be asked for a vote of that sum to carry out these contracts. Lord DERBY denied that the Government had deviated from the course ordinarily pursued. The expenses were paid out of the funds of the Post-office for this purpose by the Postmaster-General, who was authorised to do so by Parliament, who had sanctioned the present mode of proceeding. The Duke of ARGYLL considered, from his own experience, that the packet service of the post-office was in an unsatisfactory state. After a few words from Lord Hardwicke, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Clarendon, Lord Colchester, Monteagle, and Redesdale, the subject dropped.

Lord HARDWICKE informed the House that Lord Malmesbury hoped to make a statement on the present condition of foreign affairs on Friday next.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

the rites of the Church of England. The church-yards are admitted to be the common property of the inhabitants, and such a change would inflict no injury on Episcopalians.

THE BIBLE PRINTING MONOPOLY.

The sole right of printing Bibles in England is confined to the Queen's printers, by patent, and to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by license. The Scottish monopoly ceased some years ago, and the English patent expires next year. It ought not to be renewed. The Word of God requires no such protection as the existing system is supposed to afford; nor should the slightest impediment be put in the way of individual enterprise for its diffusion at the lowest cost. An address to the Crown, praying that no fresh patent may be granted, has therefore been resolved upon, and will require to be well supported in the House of Commons.

These are changes required to meet practical evils affecting the interests and feelings of large sections of the community. They are all attainable by resolute, yet constitutional, action, and without inflicting injustice on any class of her Majesty's subjects. *Let these, therefore, be the electoral demands of voluntaries in the coming struggle.* Let them be urged in the modes which practical wisdom may suggest, and be backed by votes which will virtually decide at the hustings the character of the measures to be presently passed within the walls of Parliament.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE.

It will be seen from an announcement in our advertising columns that the Triennial Conference, which, but for the Dissolution, would have assembled in the first week in May, is now deferred until the first week in June. We trust that the Executive will then have to present such an electoral report as will show that the inconvenience of postponement has been amply compensated for. The Conference will also be a well-timed gathering, as it will take place just about the period when the new Parliament will meet.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS ON CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION.

The following table shows the voting strength of the Rate party and of the Abolitionists during the last seven years. The numbers include the tellers and also the pairs:

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1858	1859
For Abolition ..	172	211	254	252	284	263
Against ..	220	238	226	269	210	230
Total ..	392	449	480	461	494	523
					464	502
Majority against ..	48	27	..	..	..	..
" for ..	..	28	48	74	63	84
					71	71

DISSENTING WALES AND CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION.

The following statement is specially commended to the attention of the Dissenters of the Principality in connexion with the forthcoming election:—

VOTES OF WELSH MEMBERS ON THE THIRD READING OF SIR J. TRELAWNY'S BILL IN 1858.

Name.	Churchmen.	Dissenters.	For.	Agst.
	Per Census of 1851.			
Anglesey ..	2,574	9,146	0	0
Beaumaris ..	..	..	1	0
Breconshire ..	6,234	14,466	0	0
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	1	0
Cardigan ..	10,537	29,745	0	0
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	1	0
Carmarthen ..	8,685	28,885	1	0
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	1	0
Carmarvon ..	7,328	19,509	0	1
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	0	0
Denbigh ..	9,138	15,608	0	0
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	0	1
Flintshire ..	4,931	9,186	1	0
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	2	0
Glamorgan ..	11,986	60,584	3	0
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	0	1
Merioneth ..	2,361	12,083	0	1
Montgomery ..	8,460	12,139	0	1
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	0	1
Monmouth ..	16,026	35,675	0	2
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	1	0
Pembroke ..	8,989	20,531	0	1
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	0	1
Radnor ..	3,924	2,510	0	1
Do., boroughs ..	..	..	0	1
	100,973	230,067	12	11
	Absent, 9.			

THE STATE AID QUESTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

REFUSAL OF THE EXTRA GRANT BY THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Sydney Legislature, on the 2nd of January, on the order of the day being called for the resumption of Committee of Supply, Mr. Martin proposed resolutions the effect of which was that the extra grant of 14,025*l.* to ministers should be renewed. After some debate, it was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker on a division of 20 to 20. The next evening a most extraordinary contest took place in the Assembly, in consequence of the vote of the preceding evening. Finally the House resumed without settling the item, or doing any other business, and Mr. Donaldson avowed his intention of moving a censure on the Government. Two days after, on going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Piddington moved a contingent motion, to rescind the whole of

the resolutions which had cost the House so much perplexity, so as to restore former decision respecting the 14,025*l.* After a long debate of a technical nature, but exhibiting much acrimony, Mr. Piddington's resolution was carried by 22 to 17. The 14,025*l.* therefore appears to be negatived. The correspondent of the *Guardian* writes:—"The Cowper Ministry are decided voluntaries, and intend next year to endeavour to upset the reserved schedules, and do away with State aid to religion altogether, and the accidental triumph which they have obtained they look upon as a sure omen of victory. It is, no doubt, a question of time only; and it will probably not be more than three or four years before the Church is thrown entirely on the support of her children."

PUBLIC MEETING IN SYDNEY.

The *Christian Pledger*, a new religious newspaper published at Sydney, contains a report of a public meeting held at the School of Arts, to support the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly, expunging the supplementary grant of 14,000*l.*

The Chairman, J. BLACK, Esq., said it was known to the meeting that there was 28,000*l.* provided by schedule to be distributed among four denominations. This sum had been supplemented by a Parliamentary grant of 14,000*l.* The latter sum had as usual been placed on the estimates for this year. The sum had been superseded by the nominal vote of 1*l.* The advocates of the system were annoyed, and were intending to get the vote rescinded if possible, and the supplement restored. It was to prevent the success of these attempts the present meeting was held.

Dr. LANG moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting, being of opinion that the system of State endowments for religious purposes, existing in this colony, is fraught with incalculable injury to the best interests of religion, and also with political injustice to a large portion of the community, hails with the utmost satisfaction the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly, withholding the supplementary grant of 14,000*l.* in aid of such endowments.

The doctor argued in support of this resolution, that the present system was both irrational and illogical, since it established the notion that all things pretending to be religious were alike fit for support. He said also he could prove from his own denomination, as it appeared in Sydney, and particularly in the case of his colleagues and himself, that the voluntary system was sufficient, and would justify confident reliance upon it. But there was the objection that after paying for their own worship, the voluntary advocates had to support the clergy of other denominations in which they did not believe. And every denomination in the country had a just right to make this complaint. It might be of little consequence whether a church were governed by a bishop or a presbytery, but it was of great consequence that the constitutional principle of popular election should obtain, and this the present system of State support was the great means of destroying.

The Rev. G. H. STANLEY seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON, B.A., moved the second resolution, which was this:—

That this meeting rejoices in recognising the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly as the precursor of the speedy and entire abolition of State endowments for religious purposes in this colony.

The recent vote was to be regarded as a precursor of the entire abolition of the system. The members of Parliament had a perfect right, acting on their own judgment, to say "no" to the renewed application for this 14,000*l.* Nor was the cutting off of this grant "cruel" as was pretended, for the cessation of the system was expected, and therefore the parties ought to be prepared for it. He did not believe, as was asserted, that clergymen of the Church of England would starve if deprived of this grant. It was too great a slander upon the liberality of the members. Shame on them if they did allow their ministers to starve. He believed the perfect freedom of religion from this State influence necessary to the true greatness and the proper mission of Australia.

The Rev. J. VOLLER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. ROBERTS moved the third resolution, as follows:—

That, being deeply impressed with the soundness of these views, this meeting deprecates the proposed attempt of the ex-Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, to procure the rescinding of the vote in question, and avows its determination to uphold, by all constitutional means, the decision of the Assembly.

He said he was an Episcopalian, a member of the Church of England, baptised, bred, and ordained in that Church. His presence at that meeting was not inconsistent with his position. State aid was not a characteristic of the Christian Church, the primitive Church, or the Episcopalian. The Church of England would subsist, and had subsisted, without State connexions, as in the time of the Commonwealth. In Canada very nearly, in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and in thirty islands of the West Indies entirely, the preaching of the Gospel rested on the voluntary system. In Tasmania religion was dependent on State aid, 15,000*l.* being given to it. The attendants on public worship, by the returns of last year, did not amount to 3,000 persons. In South Australia, where the members of the Church of England were about equal, the attendance was 8,000; and there was no State aid there. In the latter colony, three years ago the communicants were 800, in the former less than 300. In Tasmania the ministers were paid 300*l.*, 350*l.*, and 400*l.* a-year; and in several of the most populous districts, Brighton especially, with 2,000 inhabitants, he had found not more than sixteen, in another place five, in another none, present at public worship. In

another district he had found the attendants thirteen, of whom five were children. Elsewhere, and in the bush, where there were missionaries with voluntary salaries of 100*l.*, the attendance was far more encouraging. In Victoria simony was very prevalent. In 1855, from September to the end of December, there were no less than twenty-seven law suits between the lower and the higher clergy, the authority of the latter being questioned, and brought into the courts. He knew of such things in the districts of Ballarat, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and two or three others. In South Australia, in consequence of the absence of State aid, curates could not be introduced, a minister must do the work himself for which he was paid. In Victoria there were sixty-three clergymen in connexion with the Church of England, of whom only twenty-four were in receipt of State stipends. This gave rise to a commissary system, which entailed numerous iniquities and cruelties. Not less than twenty-three had gone to the diggings to employ themselves, while the bishop and dignitaries were evermore making appeals to England for more clergy, to be brought out into the most prostrate subjection. He asserted that out of 58,000*l.* given by Government towards the Anglican Church in Victoria, no more than 8,000*l.* went actually to support the preaching of the Gospel.

Mr. PALMER seconded the resolution, and it was carried. Another resolution, proposing a petition, was moved by Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Illidge, and adopted unanimously.

ROMISH ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The *Weekly Register* publishes a list of nineteen Roman Catholic priests who have been nominated army chaplains, and also the stations to which they have been appointed.

DISCONTINUANCE OF HOST SALUTES.—The *Malta Times*, of the 29th ult., states that orders have been received from England, in pursuance of which the order requiring sentries to "carry arms and present arms, as the Host passes," has been removed.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE'S CASE.—The Rev. Alfred Poole, late curate of St. Barnabas, intends appealing to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council against the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent decision, confirming the revocation of his license by the Bishop of London.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND HIS CLERGY is by no means at an end. Some time since, it may be remembered, that the Archdeacons of Oxford, Bucks, and Berks, and twenty-four rural deans, issued an address characterising as calumnious the assertion that the diocese was in an alarming state in consequence of the introduction of practices savouring of Romanism. A large number of clergymen of the diocese have now issued a remonstrance against the address, in which they state facts showing that Romish practices really prevail in several parts of the diocese.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.—The Committee of Laymen have put out another of their lugubrious appeals, in which they declare that "the continuance of the Established Church, with her rights and revenues, is now, among other questions, going to the country. The constituents should be adequately and constitutionally roused to Church defence. To this end, increased circulation of truthful information among the candidates, and in the parishes, is imperatively required, if the present opportunity is not to be irrecoverably lost." And then follows the customary call for money to keep the Committee going.

"CHURCH AND STATE" IN SCOTLAND.—Much excitement has been caused at Kirkmabreck, Creetown, the Crown having rejected an almost unanimous petition, backed by the M.P. of the stewardry, and by the joint patron, for the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Smith to the charge of the parish kirk, and presented it to the Rev. John Colvin, of Maryhill. An indignation meeting was held in the Town Hall, Creetown, and resolutions passed expressive of deep dissatisfaction at the high-handed patronage exercised by the Crown; and condemnatory of the conduct of Lord Selkirk in interfering with the affairs of the parish. A committee was appointed to communicate the fact to his lordship, to lay the case before Lord Derby, and to take steps for objecting to the presentation. The committee accordingly consulted Mr. Jenkins, of Kirkeudbright, but that gentleman having advised them that the expenses would cost from 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and that, after all, the issue was doubtful, the people have had to submit to the infliction in sullen silence. It is said that the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in Creetown have hitherto had a mere handful of adherents, but now both of those churches are well attended.

Religious Intelligence.

ODIHAM, HANTS.—A unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent Church in this place has been accepted by the Rev. Charles Home, M.A., of Spring Hill College, for some time past assistant to the Rev. John Bennett, of Northampton.

THE REV. R. JESSOP, late of Rothwell, has received an invitation from the church at Heanor, Derbyshire; and he has also received an invitation from the church worshipping in Wycliffe Chapel, Warrington. The latter he has accepted, and commenced his ministry at Warrington on the last Sabbath in March.

ESHER-STREET CHAPEL, KENNINGTON-LANE.—The friends in connexion with this place of worship having succeeded in removing a debt of 352*l.* on the chapel, resolved on attempting the extinction of the debt on the school. To aid in effecting this object a bazaar was held in the Home Assembly-room on

Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of April. The stalls were well supplied with a variety of useful and ornamental articles. The attendance was good, and the gross proceeds amounted to nearly 80*l.* Subscriptions are promised to the amount of 50*l.*, leaving a balance to be raised of 70*l.*

ST. JAMES'S HALL was, as usual, well filled on Sunday evening last. The preacher was the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, who took for his text *Isaiah xxviii. 17*, "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the high places."

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—CHINA.—The response to the appeal of the directors on behalf of China has already attained to proportions of the most cheering character. Upwards of 9,000*l.* have been raised almost spontaneously within the brief space of two months—a fact unprecedented in the history of that great institution.

ARMAGH.—On the 17th ult. the Rev. R. H. Craig (late of London) received a very cordial welcome on his settlement over the Congregational church of this city. Upwards of 250 sat down to tea. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, accepted the chair. The Rev. Dr. Urwick and the Rev. Messrs. Tocock, Carlisle, Henderson, Craig, and Carroll delivered eloquent addresses on "The Respective Duties of Ministers and Churches," "Christian Union," "Religious Revivals," &c., &c. It was pleasing to observe Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists all so cordially united in giving a minister of Christ so hearty a welcome—so cordial a recognition. Mr. Craig entered upon his new sphere with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

AMERICAN MISSION TO JAPAN.—Arrangements are in progress, under the auspices of some of the churches in this city, to establish a new mission in Japan. The primary object will be the introduction of Christian civilisation—the means to be used will be of a practical and educational character. The mission will consist of six persons—two of whom, the Rev. S. R. Brown and the Rev. G. F. Verbeck, are clergymen; three are ladies; and the sixth, Dr. D. B. Simmons, is a physician and surgeon. The movement is under the special charge of the Reformed Dutch Church, but relies mainly on individual aid for support. Special pains will be taken to introduce all the useful and practical arts, with industrial machines, &c., into Japan, and thus prepare the way for the moral and religious instruction of the people.—*New York Times*.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—On Friday, the 1st inst., the students of this college held the first of a series of special meetings for prayer, and for conference with various ministers upon subjects bearing on the practical work of the Christian ministry. The Rev. Henry Allon had kindly consented to be present on the occasion. No formal address was given by Mr. Allon, but the proceedings took the form of a familiar conversation upon some of the most important and difficult matters involved in the duties of the pastorate; such as, the formation and conduct of Bible classes, pastoral visitation, and various points of church order and discipline. The conference was pre-eminently of a practical character; and nothing could have been better adapted than Mr. Allon's judicious remarks to further the desire of the students to gain a more thorough acquaintance with the duties and difficulties of the work to which they look forward. Two more meetings of a similar nature will be held during the current session, at which the Rev. Newman Hall and the Rev. John Graham are expected to be present.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—Two missionary soirées, of a deeply-interesting character, have recently been held by the students of the above institution. The first was on the 11th ult., when the special subject of conference was China. Drs. Legge and Lockhart were present, and addressed the meeting, urging the claims of China on the personal consideration of every student. The second was held on Friday, the 8th inst., when the Professors of New College and the students of Regent's-park and Hackney Colleges were invited to meet the Rev. W. Ellis. After tea, the company assembled in the library, and Dr. Halley was requested to take the chair. A few introductory observations having been made by the chairman, the Rev. W. Ellis delivered an address on the rise, progress, and present condition of Christianity in Madagascar. Many details of a most interesting and affecting character were given. At the close of the address, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Ellis was moved by Professor Godwin, seconded by the Rev. F. S. Turner, B.A., and carried with applause. Professor Newth concluded the meeting with prayer.

WEST RIDING HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of these societies was held in Leeds last week, and the meeting was numerously attended. On Monday there were meetings of the West Riding Ministerial Provident Society, and of the executive committee of the Home Missionary Society and of the Union in East-parade Chapel. The preliminary devotional service took place in the evening in Salem Chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Joseph Shillito and the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, B.A., Halifax. On Tuesday morning, the usual conference of ministers and delegates was held in Queen-street Chapel, the chair being taken by the Rev. James Robertson Campbell, M.A., of Bradford. The Rev. B. Beddoes, of Barnsley, read a paper on "The Pulpit and Commercial Morality," and the Rev. S. Oldie, Ossett, another on "Lay and Evangelistic Agency in Connexion with Home Missions." During the proceedings, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds announced that the Rev. E. Mellor, of Halifax, contemplated

republishing his lecture on the "Atonement," which had recently been attacked in Leeds by the Rev. T. Hincks, and defending the views therein advanced. The annual public meeting of the Missionary Society and of the Union was held in Belgrave Chapel, on Tuesday night. John Crossley, Esq., presided. The Rev. J. H. Morgan, the general secretary, read the report. It was an elaborate document, and gave an able review of the operations of the society. The Rev. J. Paton, in moving the first resolution, remarked in the course of his speech—

They had heard a great deal in the report as to the outlying populations, and the general impression was that those outlying populations were some ten or fifteen miles from their large towns, but if they asked him where those outlying populations were, he said in Leeds, in Halifax, in Sheffield, and if their society was to be faithful to its mission it must go at once and take possession of this darkness—of those fearful dens and slums in their large towns. (Hear.) This was the work devolving upon, and it would require lay agency. That agency had already been adopted in Glasgow, Manchester, London, and elsewhere, and it must be carried out generally. They required men of intelligence and enthusiasm, and to every missionary to these populations they must have a band of young men, who should assist in dispelling this worse than Egyptian darkness, through the means of the Gospel of Christ. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he humbly appealed to them to help this good work by their means and by their prayers.

Mr. W. Willans seconded the motion, —

As a means of extending the Gospel he recommended the ministers to promote the sale of the Bible in their districts by obtaining weekly subscriptions, because he was satisfied that it was not a wise policy to give a thing where by any reasonable sacrifice it would be purchased. He also recommended the formation of evening classes, where reading, writing, and arithmetic might be taught, and through which good books might be put into circulation. They might also assist in the forming of good libraries, and in pushing into circulation such periodicals as the *Leisure Hour* and the *British Workman*. (Applause.) He found from a tabular statement he held in his hand, that there were 13,000 sittings in the several chapels connected with the Union, of which, however, only 4,000 were paid for. That was very unsatisfactory, and he suggested whether it might not arise in some measure from the rents being too high, or from their being collected quarterly or half-yearly. He was satisfied that, in some instances, the churches now aided were able to support themselves, and he believed they would do better if the connexion with the society was broken off, and they were thrown upon their own resources.

The Rev. Mr. Rolls briefly supported the motion, which was carried. The Rev. Dr. Fraser moved the next resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ross, who strongly urged the adoption by all persons of weekly savings for religious and philanthropic objects, so that there might always be a fund to go to, and spoke in eloquent terms of the pleasure of giving for a good cause. (Applause.) The motion was carried. The Rev. Mr. Gibbs moved the third resolution. The Rev. R. Skinner seconded the motion, and on being put to the meeting by Mr. Wright Mellor, it was unanimously adopted. The doxology was then sung and the meeting dispersed. A collection was made and amounted to 13*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* On Wednesday morning the General Committee of the Home Mission met in Queen-street Chapel, to investigate the state of the beneficiary churches, and to vote grants in their support; and at night an eloquent sermon was preached in East Parade Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, London, in aid of the funds of the Home Missionary Society. By a collection made at the close a sum of 27*l.* 16*s.* was realised.

AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, held in the Criterion Hotel, was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of the Rev. Thomas Binney, who delivered a long and characteristic address. The annual meeting of the Victoria Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Monday evening, was very numerously attended, and the whole proceedings interesting. His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly presided, and in a manly address, at the close of the meeting, vindicated his conduct in acting as patron of the Bible Society and presiding at its annual meetings. We rejoice that we have in this noble colony a Governor who is not ashamed to own his attachment to the Bible Society, and to express the noble sentiment that it is our duty to supply the Word of God—by which all are to be judged at least to every man. The report was, on the whole, encouraging. The various addresses delivered were of a practical character, and the different resolutions proposed were unanimously adopted. The address of Mr. Binney was profoundly thoughtful and impressive. Had the hall been three or four times larger, it might have been filled. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Binney closed his labours in Melbourne by preaching a sermon in the Lonsdale-street Wesleyan Church. The large building was crowded to excess, there being at least two thousand present. The discourse was founded on the words of Paul—"We are debtors to the flesh, not to live after the flesh;" and was distinguished by all the eminent preacher's power and eloquence. For an hour and a-half, Mr. Binney kept the unbroken attention of the vast audience. The heat was excessive, and the preacher evidently suffered much from exhaustion. May God reward and bless him for his services in this land.

On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in Collins-street Independent Church. The attendance was not numerous. The Rev. J. L. Poore delivered a characteristic and practical speech, in the course of which he referred, in strong and emphatic terms, to the

"collapse" of the Chinese mission as a disgrace to Victoria. Mr. Poore mentioned that, before leaving London, he had been present at a large meeting of the directors of the London Missionary Society, and had urged the importance of a deputation being sent to the colonies with the view of organising a society for the purpose of sustaining the mission in the South Pacific Islands, and the mission among the Chinese in this colony. To this the directors had agreed, but Mr. Poore found that now this plan would not be carried out in consequence of the dissolution of the Chinese mission.—*Melbourne Christian Times*, Feb. 5.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Thursday. In moving this motion Lord DERBY again explained the financial situation. He also described the reduction of the military expenditure as necessary, and hinted at a large reduction of the European force now 112,000 strong. He seemed to be in favour of a native army, though not one so large as at present, and a local European force. But nothing has been determined, and all reductions must be made with caution. The Duke of ARGYLL discussed the guarantee question; looked forward but timidly to a revenue raised from new taxes; and asked for retrenchment in both civil and military expenditure. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to guarantees. He advocated "good government" as the best means of obtaining a revenue; a gradual reduction of our armies, new taxes, and customs duties. He cited the government of Scinde as an example to all India. The Earl of ALBEMARLE pointed out that the natives are ground down with taxation and cannot be expected to yield more taxes. A customs revenue can only be obtained from the rich. They should establish export duties on the great staples, throw open the opium trade, and deal with the land tenures, so as to admit Europeans to absolute ownership.

The bill then passed through committee, was reported, and read a third time and passed out of hand.

On Friday the Royal Assent was given by commission to the East India Loan Bill, and some other measures.

The Superannuation Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Earl of MALMESBURY stated that before the session closed he intended to give some explanations respecting the foreign policy of the Government, and hoped to be able to show that her Majesty's present Ministers had done everything they possibly could for the preservation of peace in Europe.

The third reading of the Indictable Offences (Metropolitan Districts) Bill, by which the interposition of grand juries was abolished within the district over which the metropolitan police magistrates hold jurisdiction, was strongly opposed by Lord Lyndhurst, and discussed at much length by Lord Wensleydale, Lord Campbell, and the Lord Chancellor. The bill was ultimately withdrawn.

The Affidavits by Commission Bill was read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and some withdrawn.

On Monday Lord REDESDALE moved that there be laid before the House a plan of the ground proposed to be appropriated by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn to the courts and other buildings for the transaction of the business of the Court of Chancery, under the provisions of the Court of Chancery Accommodation Bill, and plans and elevations of the said courts and buildings. In supporting the motion he considered it would be an improvement and a convenience if the new courts were erected at Westminster. Lord ST. LEONARDS did not object to the motion, but thought that the courts had better remain where they now are, in Lincoln's-inn. The motion was agreed to.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Tramways for Ireland Bill was discharged.

Lord MONTEAGLE asked the First Lord of the Treasury in what mode, and under what authority, it is proposed to give effect to the contract respecting the acceleration of the Irish mails now on the table of the House. He objected to the way in which contracts of this kind were entered into to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* a-year, without Parliament exercising any control over the matter, especially as the next year Parliament may be asked for a vote of that sum to carry out these contracts. Lord DERBY denied that the Government had deviated from the course ordinarily pursued. The expenses were paid out of the funds of the Post-office for this purpose by the Postmaster-General, who was authorised to do so by Parliament, who had sanctioned the present mode of proceeding. The Duke of ARGYLL considered, from his own experience, that the packet service of the post-office was in an unsatisfactory state. After a few words from Lord Hardwicke, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Clanricarde, Lord Colchester, Monteagle, and Redesdale, the subject dropped.

Lord HARDWICKE informed the House that Lord Malmesbury hoped to make a statement on the present condition of foreign affairs on Friday next.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH AND THE DISSOLUTION.
At the Wednesday sitting, on the order for going into Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON rose to make a personal explanation. Referring, in the guarded manner rendered necessary by the rules of the House, to a charge which, he said, had been made against him "in another place," on Monday, of unconstitutional conduct in having questioned the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliament, he denied that he had ever said anything that would bear that construction. He had only questioned the conduct of the Ministers in advising the Crown to dissolve Parliament in the existing state of things, it being possible that the House might desire to address the Crown to afford the House an opportunity to consider another Reform Bill, or even an address to her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers. He utterly repudiated the charge, that he had held any doctrine in the slightest degree repugnant to the prerogative of the Crown or to the principles of the Constitution. There is another point of far less importance to which also he wished to advert:—

My noble friend the member for the city of London and myself entirely concurred in the resolution which he felt it his duty to propose; and that perfect concurrence and identity of opinion being generally known, many persons suppose that there is the same perfect identity of opinion between us in regard to that general sketch or outline of a Reform Bill which my noble friend gave us a few nights ago. I would only say that I entirely concur with him in the principles upon which that outline is founded—viz., the reduction of the county franchise, the reduction of the borough franchise, and the transfer of seats; but, with regard to the particular limits to which in his sketch he suggested that those principles should be carried, I retain the opinions which I have expressed upon former occasions. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. PAKINGTON insisted that the language used in another place (by Lord Derby) was not open to the criticism of Lord Palmerston; he (Sir John) had used, he said, similar terms in that House, and he repeated the opinion he had before expressed, that the language used by Lord Palmerston in the late debate was not consistent with respect to the Crown. That language was threatening, and tended to impede the exercise of the prerogative.

Sir G. GREY considered that the doctrine of Sir J. Pakington would sacrifice the rights of that House. It might be the imperative duty of the House to interpose between advice given to the Crown, which was deemed injurious to the interests of the country, and an actual dissolution. He could not, he said, help noticing the irregularity in the other House in alluding to proceedings in that House. It was the first time he had heard of a person in the position of Lord Derby openly criticising proceedings in the House of Commons and condemning them. He also complained that notice should be taken in another place of proceedings in that House and an opinion expressed upon them contrary to that of the highest authority in that House, the Speaker.

Here followed a conversational discussion, in which the main points were—Who is responsible for the dissolution? What is the issue before the country? The Opposition insisted that the Ministers were responsible. They bring in a bill—it is rejected; they determine to appeal to the country against the decision of the House. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said it was not a decision against the bill; "it was a refusal to entertain the question." If you do not go to the country on the question of reform, replied Sir GEORGE LEWIS, upon what then? Surely, you do not go to the country upon the question whether you shall retain your offices? The real question is, does the Reform policy of the Government entitle them to the confidence of the country? Mr. ESTCOURT said that Ministers do not accept the recent vote as a defeat of their bill, which has "not been discussed at all"; but the real question before the country is, Shall the business of the State be conducted by the present Government or be transferred to other hands?

Sir FRANCIS BARING concurred in the wisdom of the order that prevents the House of Commons from referring to anything that passes in the House of Lords; but he should like to see some reciprocity displayed; if these attacks on Members of the House of Commons are to be continued, the order ought to be rescinded.

FINANCE.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and the Government asked several votes to pay off Exchequer Bonds and bills becoming due in May. This raised a financial discussion of a very unsatisfactory character because Mr. Disraeli was absent. One of the votes was for 2,000,000*l.* of the Exchequer Bonds of 1854. Mr. WILLIAMS said it was understood the Government intended to reissue the bonds instead of paying them off according to promise. Mr. WILSON said this was an attempt to repudiate a distinct agreement made with the public. Sir GEORGE LEWIS wished to know whether the bonds would be paid off out of ways and means or by reborrowing. But all demands for explanation were vain. Neither Sir John Pakington nor Sir Stafford Northcote could anticipate the financial statement, or say anything further than that the vote was to provide for an emergency. So it was agreed to.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—PERSONAL DIFFERENCES.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON proposed some votes on account for the Navy, and explained that before the serious complaints made by Lord Clarence Paget could be investigated it would be necessary to wait for a new Parliament. Sir Baldwin Walter has met the statements by a counter statement in writing,

and Sir John was sure that would cause judgment to be suspended pending inquiry.

Sir CHARLES WOOD took the opportunity to defend his own conduct from the attacks of Sir John Pakington. In 1857, fifteen steam-ships, including two line-of-battle ships, were added to the navy. In 1858, fifteen ships, including eight line-of-battle ships, were added to the navy. And this was called neglecting the navy. Why, Sir John Pakington who complains now, actually cut down the estimates prepared by Sir Charles Wood to increase the strength of the fleet, and dilated on the superiority of the English over the French fleet. Sir Charles also showed that he was aware of the state of the French navy at the time he quitted office, and that since then there had been greater activity in the French dockyards. He implied that by diminishing the estimates in 1858 Sir John had reduced the power of building ships, and that he had, therefore, to make up for the loss of nine months now by asking for more money.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON made a spirited defence. He had not made the charges imputed to him; neither had Sir Charles vindicated his administration of the navy. He knew in 1857 how deficient we were as compared to France, yet he only launched two ships of the line that year; he took no steps to restore the strength of the navy. In 1858 only four ships of the line were added to the navy. [Sir Charles Wood here insisted, speaking with a return in his hand, that the number was eight; and Sir John, speaking with a return in his hand, said the number was only four. The explanation was that there were four new and four converted ships.] Sir John said that made no difference. Sir Charles was aware of a deficiency and did not correct it. As to the reduction of the estimates last year, Sir Charles added 100,000*l.* to the estimates. What would that do? Besides it was practically only an increase of 70,000*l.*, for Sir Charles had taken 30,000*l.* too little in 1857. To add only 70,000*l.* to the estimates when we had only twenty-five screw line-of-battle ships, was greatly fall short of his duty. And how much did Sir John's reduction amount to?—20,000*l.* He had not then had an opportunity of ascertaining the state of the French and English navy. It was not until inquiries had been made that the Government learnt in July the state of the French navy. He immediately took the most effective measures to adapt our position to the circumstances. Instead of proposing an increase of 70,000*l.* we proposed an increase of 1,300,000*l.*, which will enable us to add twenty-six powerful men-of-war to the navy.

The clock stopped the debate, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

FINANCE AND SUPPLY.

On Thursday the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and on the vote of 2,000,000*l.* to pay off Exchequer Bonds, Sir G. LEWIS inquired whether the Bonds were to be actually paid off or renewed. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said it was intended to pay them off definitively. The report was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when votes on account for the remaining Navy Estimates and the Army Estimates were agreed to, after discussion, in which the policy of sending out to India batteries of the Royal Artillery was canvassed.

The Lords' Amendments of the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill were considered, and in part agreed to.

SUPERANNUATION BILL.

On the motion that this bill be read a third time, Sir S. NORTHCOTE stated, in reply to Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, that the increase of expenditure consequent upon the passing of the bill might possibly be 70,000*l.* a-year at the utmost, taking into account the additions to be made by taking in a new class of officers, and the possible effect of an alteration in the scale. Mr. DRUMMOND said, the bill was a most improper one both in principle and detail. Mr. WEGEULIN said that it was true that the commissioners had recommended a revision of salaries, but that it could only be carried out with regard to future appointments. There might temporarily be a slight additional charge under this bill, but he did not think that it would lead to any permanent increase of expenditure.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE NEWSPAPERS, &c., BILL.

In Committee Mr. ESTCOURT suggested that the bill should be abandoned for the present session, undertaking, on the part of the Government, that the subject should be considered and a bill be brought in the ensuing session. Mr. AYRTON assented, and the bill was virtually withdrawn.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

On Friday, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, referring to the notice given by Lord Palmerston of a question and motion respecting the state of the foreign relations of the country, announced his intention, on some early day next week, of bringing the whole subject formally under discussion in the House. He should on that occasion make a detailed statement on the question, and meantime hoped that the intended motion would not be pressed, any immediate debate on the subject being, as he believed, likely to produce something more than mere inconvenience to the public service.

Lord PALMERSTON, after this intimation from the Government, felt that he had no alternative but to postpone his motion. His only wish had been to obtain from the Ministers a full account of the present condition of the foreign relationships of the country, and this object he was assured would be satisfactorily accomplished by the means indicated by Mr. Disraeli.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that the subject would be introduced to the House in a shape which would afford full opportunity for discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI intimated that such was his desire.

THE TRALEE TRIALS.

In reply to a question from Lord Castlerosse imputing improper conduct to the Crown prosecutors in the trial of Daniel Sullivan at Tralee, Mr. DISRAELI said that no instructions have been given to exclude Roman Catholics from the jury. Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD said that the object of the trials had been convictions, and not the truth.

THE INDIAN OFFICES.

In reply to some remarks from Sir Erskine Perry, Lord STANLEY stated that on the completion of the new Government offices, the business of the Indian department would be brought back from Leadenhall-street to Westminster.

MINISTERS, REFORM, AND THE DISSOLUTION.

In reply to a question from Mr. CAYLEY, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied that he had ever repudiated the intention of bringing in another bill for representative reform. On the contrary, he believed that the Conservative party enjoyed many advantages in dealing with the subject, and he should rejoice if in another year it should be in his power to introduce an acceptable measure on the subject.

On the question that the report from the Committee of Supply should be brought up, Sir G. GREY alluded to a report that the dissolution of Parliament was to be delayed for several days after the prorogation. He deprecated this procrastination, as increasing expense and augmenting the many inconveniences attending a general election.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER remarked that the report in question was destitute of authority. He could not fix the precise day when Parliament should be dissolved, but that event would occur at the earliest possible moment that public business and official convenience allowed. The Government, he added, had no interest in postponing the appeal to the country.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the dissolution might take place on the day of the prorogation or the day after, and the elections in the Easter week.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL believed that upon the 19th or the 20th of this month Parliament might be dissolved, and then the new House could meet about the end of May.

Mr. GLADSTONE said there could be no question that it was desirable upon every ground that the dissolution should take place at the earliest possible moment—which might be qualified on the present occasion, however, to the extent of a day or two, by the intervention of Passion week—and that the meeting of Parliament should also take place at as early a period as possible. He was quite certain, therefore, that that could never become a matter of argument. (Cheers.)

The money votes passed by the last committee of supply were successively reported and confirmed.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill was read a second time. The Pauper Maintenance Act Continuance Bill was passed through committee. The Combination of Workmen Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Monday the report of the committee of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to, and bills were ordered to be brought in.

In reply to Lord Palmerston, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER fixed Friday for his statement regarding our foreign relations, and stated that the prorogation might take place on Tuesday (this day) week; but he declined to name a day for the dissolution, though urged to do so, insisting that no person in his position had been or ought to be called upon to fix a precise day.

Mr. WALPOLE, as chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of carrying into effect the Act for the admission of Jews to Parliament, gave notice that on Thursday next he should move a resolution pursuant to the recommendation contained in the report of the committee. (Hear, hear.)

The Local Government Supplemental Bill, and the Confirmation and Probate Act Amendment Bill, passed through committee.

The Pauper Maintenance Act Continuance Bill, and the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society Annuities, &c., Act Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the Railway Ticket Transfer Bill, but, after much discussion, the Chairman was ordered to leave the chair.

The Convict Prisons Abroad Bill was read a second time.

After some further business, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

PRINCELY GIFT BY A LITERARY PUBLISHER.

Mr. William Chambers, of Glenormiston, one of the famed publishers of "Chambers' Journal," &c., has just vested in the Magistrates and Town Council of Peebles, his native place, the property of an institution, to be called "The Chambers' Institution," in trust for the use of the inhabitants of the town and district. The building and fittings-up, including a public assembly hall, and a museum and gallery of art, a reading room, and large library will, it is said, cost about 30,000*l.* The internal decoration of the building is superintended by Mr. James Ballantine, author of "Ilka blade of grass," "The wee raggit laddie," &c.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON.—The committee of the Liberal electors of London have issued an address strongly urging the claims of Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, Sir James Duke, and Mr. Crawford, to re-election. The address says:—"We are threatened with a contest. The enemies of all reform are formidable, up, and doing. The trimmers who would pass a reactionary countenance, as if it were genuine progress and enfranchisement, are ready with their cabalistic terms and their noxious nostrums. Our only safety lies in moderation, promptitude, and the cordial union of reformers." The requisition to Lord Stanley and Mr. Thomas Baring to come forward in the Conservative interest has, however, proved a failure.

FINSBURY.—The sitting members, Mr. T. S. Duncome and Mr. Cox, solicit re-election. The address of the former will be found in our advertising columns. The latter is opposed by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., who has come forward in response to an influential invitation. His address will also be found elsewhere. It is understood that the hon. baronet will be supported not only by Dissenters and Reformers, but by moderate Churchmen. A crowded meeting of the Islington district of this borough was held at Myddleton-hall, Upper-street, Islington, on Saturday, to hear a statement of Sir Morton's views on political affairs. He was well received by the electors. A resolution pledging the meeting to use every endeavour to secure the return of the hon. baronet was proposed by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, seconded by Mr. G. H. Davis, and carried all but unanimously. Several questions were put, and answered satisfactorily by the candidate, the most prominent being as to the continuance of the Maynooth and the opening of public places of amusement on Sunday, both of which Sir Morton said he should oppose. Mr. Serjeant Parry has issued an address, declining to stand, on the ground that Sir Morton Peto is already in the field.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Alderman Salomons and Mr. Angerstein have issued addresses. The committees of both gentlemen have been organised, but at present no other candidate is in the field. A requisition to Mr. Whalley, late M.P. for Peterborough, is still in course of signature.

LAMBETH.—Mr. W. Williams having retired, Mr. F. Doulton comes forward in his place. His return, in conjunction with Mr. Ronell, is almost certain.

MARYLEBONE.—The addresses of the sitting members will be found elsewhere. No opposition is threatened.

SOUTHWARK.—Mr. Apaley Pellatt, who represented the borough for many years, has again appeared as a candidate. The hon. gentleman, it will be recollected, was one of the victims of "the Palmerston purge" two years ago. His services in Parliament are matter of general notoriety. Sir C. Napier and Mr. Locke are also candidates. Sir Charles Napier addressed a crowded meeting at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, on Saturday evening. Mr. Jeffries said Sir Charles Napier was sent into Parliament that he might clear himself from attacks made upon him, and that he might not be made the scapegoat of any Government; but that object having been accomplished, the connexion between the gallant admiral and the electors of Southwark should at once have ceased. They did not want a representative who directed his attention principally to the navy, but one who would defend the local interests of the boroughs. (Cheers and hisses.) A resolution pledging the meeting to secure the return of Sir Charles Napier was afterwards put to the meeting and carried by a large majority. Mr. Locke seeks to be re-elected. A meeting was held on Monday night at the Lecture Hall, Fair street, Southwark, to hear an address from Mr. Apaley Pellatt. Mr. Rendell occupied the chair. After a resolution in favour of Mr. Pellatt as a candidate for Southwark had been carried, that gentleman addressed the meeting. He said that if the electors looked back upon his past conduct they would find that he had voted the right way. (Hear, hear.) He had no objection to King, Lords, and Commons, but, at the same time, the interests of the basis of all—the people—had to be looked after. (Cheers.) The ballot was, no doubt, very desirable, but without a considerable extension of the franchise it was worth nothing. (Hear, hear.) He had always been an advocate, while in the House of Commons, for cutting down useless expenditure, but he had never been niggardly enough to object to the proper sums being voted for the defence of the country. Mr. Pellatt, having alluded to the efforts he had made to benefit the working man, concluded by expressing his conviction that the men of Southwark would place him at the top of the poll. Mr. Bishop moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, the subjoined resolution, which was carried *nem. con.* —

That the valuable and constant service rendered by Mr. Pellatt during the five years of his Parliamentary experience is the guarantee for his future conduct, and this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to secure his return.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and three cheers for Mr. Apaley Pellatt.

TOWER HAMLETS.—No contest expected. Mr. Butler's address will be found elsewhere.

WESTMINSTER.—Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir J. V. Shelley have issued addresses soliciting re-election. Mr. Coroner Wakley's name has been mentioned as a candidate, but no real opposition to the sitting members is likely.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

ASHTON.—The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson has issued an address. No opposition likely. A severe domestic affliction has befallen the right hon. gentleman, in the sudden and painful death of his second son, who was seized, on Saturday, with an attack of diphtheria.

AYLESBURY.—Sir Richard Bethell retires in favour of Mr. Wentworth, who recently married a daughter of Lord Clanricarde.

BANBURY.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. Serjeant Pigott and of those who lately supported Mr. Miall has been held, and they have amalgamated to bring forward a candidate in opposition to Mr. Samuelson. They have selected Sir Charles Douglas, formerly M.P. for Warwick, who has already addressed his supporters, and declared himself in favour of the ballot, an extension of the suffrage, and the abolition of Church-rates. The Conservatives have started a Mr. Allen. The *Daily News* says:—"Several of the most important of Mr. Miall's friends at the last election have tendered their support to Mr. Samuelson. Nevertheless, unless Sir Charles Douglas retires, it is probable that a Tory will be returned."

BATH.—At a very crowded public meeting held on Thursday evening, Mr. Alderman Hunt in the chair, Sir A. H. Elton, after explaining the reasons of his vote with Government on the Reform Bill, stated that as it was believed that he could not be returned without Conservative assistance he would retire and leave the field open to another Liberal. The re-election of Mr. Tite was then almost unanimously agreed on. The names of Mr. Phinn and Mr. Way were also put to the meeting, which decided by a great majority in favour of the former. Mr. Phinn addressed the meeting and was very well received. An active and energetic canvass is being made by the friends of Mr. Way, uncle of the newly-created baronet, Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, and a very close contest will certainly take place.

BEVERLEY.—The candidates are Major Edwards and Mr. Walker (Conservatives), and Mr. Walters (Radical).

BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of the Liberal electors of Birmingham was held in the committee-room of the Town Hall on Monday at noon; Mr. Alderman Lloyd in the chair. The attendance was extremely numerous. The necessary steps were taken for securing the election of Messrs. Scholefield and Bright. A joint committee was formed, consisting of nearly all the members of the town council, and many other persons. A resolution was also passed pledging the meeting to return both the candidates free of any expense whatever. The assembly was most enthusiastic in favour of both members, who will most likely be elected without the slightest opposition from any quarter.

BODMIN.—Mr. Wyld's return is considered certain. It is understood that Mr. J. Palmer Budd, of Ystalyfera, son of a former editor of the *West Briton* newspaper, will also offer himself on the Liberal interest. Mr. Vyvyan, a resident in the neighbourhood, has offered himself on the Tory interest.

BOSTON.—Mr. Staniland, who has been accepted as the second Liberal candidate in opposition to Mr. Adams, has pledged himself to retire if his candidature should imperil Mr. Herbert Ingram's return. A joint committee has been formed.

BRADFORD.—Mr. H. W. Wickham offers himself for re-election. The Reform party intend to offer no opposition to his return on the present occasion, unless his Conservative supporters should seek to associate with him a candidate who is less willing to advance with the times. General Thompson, the other member for Bradford, is not to be brought forward again, it having been found that, from his advanced age and other circumstances, he could not command the united support of the Liberal electors.

At an adjourned general meeting of the members of the Bradford Reform Registration Society, held on Friday night, General Thompson, along with five other gentlemen—viz., Messrs. Edward Miall, Titus Salt (spinner and manufacturer), W. E. Forster (manufacturer), Henry Brown (the present Mayor of Bradford), and John Priestman (manufacturer), were mentioned as eligible candidates. There was a strong feeling, especially on the part of the Nonconformist section of the assembled electors, in favour of Mr. Miall, but after a debate all the names were withdrawn except that of Mr. Salt, and the meeting came to an almost unanimous resolution to invite him to stand, under the impression that he more than any of the other gentlemen suggested would most completely unite all the sections of Liberals. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to General Thompson for his past services. On Saturday, at a meeting of Liberal electors held in St. George's Hall, and presided over by Mr. Milligan, formerly M.P. for Bradford, the resolution adopted the night before, requesting Mr. Salt to allow himself to be put in nomination as the candidate of the Liberal party in Bradford, was formally presented to him. He accepted the invitation. It is expected that he and Mr. Wickham will be returned to the new Parliament without opposition.

In a letter received in Bradford a few days ago General Thompson gave his constituents to understand that he placed himself entirely in their hands, stating that if there was any gentleman connected with Bradford whom they wished to return he would not designedly stand in the way, but he would not like to help to make way for a candidate who was not in favour of voting by ballot. The *Times* says:—"Mr. Alfred Harris, banker, has been solicited by the heads of the Conservative party in Bradford to offer himself. He declined to stand in the first instance, but a requisition is in course of signature with the view, if

possible, of inducing him to reconsider his determination. Some of the Liberals appear still to have a strong desire to bring out Mr. E. Miall, but it is asserted that he will not come forward."

BRIDGWATER.—The contest here promises to be an extremely fierce one. On Thursday evening the two Conservative candidates, Mr. Padwick and Mr. Westrop, arrived from London to oppose the Liberals.

BRIGHTON.—Sir George Pechell, Bart., and Mr. Conyngham renew their claims to support.

BRISTOL.—The addresses of the sitting members, Messrs. H. Berkeley and Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, soliciting re-election, were issued on Saturday. No opposition probable.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—A new candidate has appeared in the person of Sir R. Jacob Buxton, of Shadwell-court, a gentleman who has been long regarded as ambitious of a political career. Lord Alfred Hervey, the Liberal-Conservative sitting member, will, it is expected, offer himself for re-election. Mr. J. A. Hardcastle is already in the field.

CARLISLE.—The Whig and Radical party have united in the choice of a candidate to represent this city, in conjunction with Sir J. Graham. At a large enthusiastic meeting on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved to nominate Mr. Wilfred Lawson as the second candidate, in opposition to the Conservative member, Mr. W. N. Hodgson. The contest is likely to be severe, but the return of the two Liberals is considered certain.

CHATHAM.—Mr. Arthur J. Otway, late M.P. for Stafford, is canvassing in opposition to the Conservative candidate, Major-General Sir F. Smith, and has met with a considerable amount of success, many of Sir F. Smith's former supporters holding aloof from promoting his return in consequence of the violent speeches he made against the Derby Reform Bill, ultimately voting for its second reading.

COLCHESTER.—Another Conservative candidate in the person of Mr. P. O. Papillon, has entered the field in conjunction with Mr. T. J. Miller, against Mr. Gudon Rebon, the Liberal.

COVENTRY.—Sir J. Paxton and the Right Hon. E. Ellis will probably be returned without opposition.

CRICKLADE.—Lord Ashley appears as a candidate in the Liberal interest. The contest will be between Lord Ashley and Mr. Goddard, the other sitting member, Mr. Need (the new baronet) being considered safe. [It should not be forgotten that Lord Ashley, though a professed "Liberal," voted against Church-rate abolition.]

DERBY.—Besides Messrs. Bass and Beale, the sitting members, there is a third Liberal candidate, Mr. W. M. James, Chancery barrister. It is probable that the Conservatives will also bring forward a man.

DOVER.—The *Dover Chronicle* says:—"It was rumoured as we were going to press, that Captain Carnegie, R.N., has refused to stand for Dover. Mr. Nicol, the rejected of Youghal, in 1838, therefore stands alone." On Friday night last Mr. R. B. Osborne, M.P. for Dover, addressed his constituents in anticipation of the forthcoming general election. S. Finnis, Esq., was in the chair, and the gathering took place in the *Maison Dieu* Hall, where some 1,400 or 1,500 persons assembled. Mr. Osborne addressed them in a long and amusing speech, and at the conclusion a communication was read from Sir William Russell, M.P., now on his passage home from India, where he has been rendering gallant and important service with his regiment, the 7th Hussars, offering himself for re-election in the event of a general election; and a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the meeting to use every effort to secure the return of both honourable members.

DROITWICH.—Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, is not likely to be opposed.

GLoucester.—Mr. W. P. Price, the sitting member (who has coalesced with Mr. Monk) "believes no man in the country is so well qualified as Lord John Russell to deal with the question of reform," and he promises to support him in any reform bill.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—This borough is the only spot in Norfolk in which any election excitement prevails. The candidates before the electors are Mr. Watkin and Mr. Young (Liberals), and Sir Edmund Laco and Sir Henry Stracey (Conservatives).

HALIFAX.—Mr. Frank Crossley having accepted the nomination for the West Riding, the Liberals of this borough are looking out for a candidate. Mr. James Stansfield, of London, is the only name yet mentioned.

HARWICH.—Mr. R. J. Bagshaw retires, and four candidates are now in the field,—the Hon. Mr. Campbell and J. C. Marshman, Liberals; and Captain Jervis and Mr. Richard Thomas Rowley. The struggle is likely to be a very severe one.

HEREFORD (CITY).—There will be no opposition to the return of the two Liberal members, Colonel Clifford and Mr. G. Clive.

HERTFORD.—The Right Hon. W. Cowper and Sir Minto Farquhar again seek the suffrages of the electors.

HONTON.—Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane has announced himself a candidate.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. E. Akroyd offers himself for re-election. He voted against Church-rate repeal. The names of Mr. W. Willans, Mr. Layard, and others, have been mentioned, from whom a section of the Liberals will probably choose a candidate to oppose Mr. Akroyd; but nothing definite has been decided.

HULL.—Lord Ashley retires. On Friday evening Mr. Joseph Hoare (Barnett, Hoare, and Co.), banker, London, was announced as the Liberal-Conservative

candidate for this borough. The Conservatives are strong in the belief that they will carry Mr. Hoare's election to the exclusion of Mr. Lewis, the Radical candidate, who has come down under the wing of Mr. James Clay, M.P. for the borough. Mr. Lewis was the Tory candidate for Bodmin at the last election, on which occasion he polled thirty-one votes.

IPSWICH.—Mr. J. C. Cobbold and Mr. Hugh Adair will offer themselves for re-election. Mr. John King (Radical) is also in the field, and has pledged himself to go to the poll. There is a rumour that a second Conservative will present himself; perhaps Mr. Rodwell, Q.C.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Right Hon. R. Lowe has retired from the representation of this borough in consequence of an adverse canvass. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., who, it will be remembered, defended the rioters by whom Mr. Lowe was severely injured at the last election, will therefore be returned unopposed.

LANCASTER.—Mr. S. Gregson and Mr. W. J. Garnett (moderate Liberals), the present members, are again in the field. Mr. E. M. Fenwick (advanced Liberal), a barrister of the Northern Circuit, has addressed the electors; and Mr. W. A. F. Saunders, of Wellington Hall, stands in the Conservative interest.

LEEDS.—Mr. M. T. Baines absolutely retires on account of failing health. The Liberals have resolved on two candidates. At a meeting on Friday, it was decided to put forward Mr. Edward Baines, of the *Leeds Mercury*; and Mr. W. E. Forster, of Burley. Another section of the Liberals talk of bringing out Sir Peter Fairbairn, but his politics are not generally considered to be sufficiently advanced. All three men were to be brought before the Liberal electors last evening, when two would be agreed upon. Mr. G. S. Beecroft offers himself for re-election for this borough on the Conservative interest.

LEICESTER.—The present members, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Harris, offer themselves again. It is not probable that there will be any opposition.

LEOMINSTER.—Mr. Marshman Mason, of the City, opposes Mr. Under-Secretary Hardy, on the hustings at Leominster.

LINCOLN.—Major Sibthorp and Mr. Heneage again offer themselves. Mr. Hinde Palmer, the son-in-law of the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, and who contested this city on the last occasion, is again a candidate, on the ballot and other advanced Liberal opinions.

LIVERPOOL.—At the meeting of the Conservative party on Friday the policy of soliciting Lord Stanley, Mr. Henley, or Sir J. Pakington to stand for the borough, was mooted. It is understood, however, that there will be no attempt to displace Mr. J. C. Ewart, the Liberal member.

MAIDSTONE.—The Conservatives have brought forward Mr. Egerton V. Harcourt, son of the late Archbishop of York, and Mr. J. Wardlaw, of Langdon, near Maldon, Essex, to fill the places of Mr. Beresford Hope, who has become a candidate for the University of Cambridge, and Major Scott, who does not intend to offer himself for re-election. Mr. W. Lee, the Liberal candidate, is actively and successfully prosecuting his canvass, and there is little doubt that another candidate will be brought forward on the same side.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. J. A. Turner and Mr. T. Bazley have issued their addresses, offering themselves for re-election. Mr. Cobden's name has been mentioned, and there is a report that Mr. Robertson Gladstone, of Liverpool, has been solicited to offer himself, but the general impression is that there will be no opposition.

MERTHYR TYDVL.—No opposition to the re-election of Mr. H. A. Bruce, who voted in favour of Lord J. Russell's resolution.

MIDHURST.—Mr. W. T. Mitford and Mr. Russell Gurney, Q.C., Recorder of London (Conservative) are candidates.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Friday Mr. Headlam met some of the more advanced Liberals, and a satisfactory understanding was come to between them. Mr. Ridley will probably have to retire. A meeting of Mr. Carstairs' friends was held on Friday in Carmon's Hotel, Grainger-street, Mr. Bainbridge, barrister, presiding. After a long conversation, hesitation was expressed as to bringing Mr. Carstairs immediately forward. The meeting ended in a resolution leaving Mr. Carstairs' candidature in doubt. Mr. P. A. Taylor's supporters are very active. The local *Guardian* says:—"The friends of Mr. Carstairs were to meet last evening; but, as we intimated last week, there is no likelihood of his coming forward on the present occasion. The Tories are hunting for a candidate, but, as yet, have caught nothing. In any event, there is no chance of Lord Derby gaining any advantage from his appeal to the electors of Newcastle."

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—It is said that two Conservatives are coming to oppose Messrs. Buxton and Mangles.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Right Hon. Vernon Smith and Mr. C. Gilpin have issued their addresses. Mr. Gilpin is prevented by family afflictions from being among his constituents at the present crisis, but he hopes to have an opportunity of meeting them prior to the election. Mr. J. T. Mackenzie has come forward on Conservative principles.

NORTHALLERTON.—Mr. Charles H. Mills (of the banking firm of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.) is the candidate on the Conservative interest. Mr. W. B. Wrightson (Liberal) offers himself for re-election.

NOTTINGHAM.—We have already stated that at an influential meeting of the Liberal party it was resolved that the candidate who should secure the

largest number of votes should be applied to, to stand with Mr. Paget. At the first meeting, Mr. Moore, of the firm of Copestake and Moore, of London, obtained the majority, but he declined to stand. Mr. Miall stood next on the poll, but the managers of the affair instead of inviting him, called another meeting. On this occasion a Baptist minister and several deacons of the Dissenting Churches of the town took the lead in opposing the candidature of Mr. Miall. After considerable discussion, the majority of votes was in favour of inviting Mr. Nicholls, jun., of Manchester. That gentleman, however, declined the nomination. On Friday the adjourned meeting was held. Mr. Ald. Cullen presided. The name of Mr. Charles Seeley, of Lincoln, was mentioned. Mr. Councillor Mundella introduced the name of Mr. Mellor, amidst cries of "No lawyer," "Seeley," &c. After a lengthened discussion a show of hands was taken. The result was as follows: Mr. Mellor, 107; Mr. Miall, 58; Mr. Seeley, 54. The former was selected, and has consented to stand. The other candidates are Mr. Paget (the present member), Mr. Vernon (Liberal Conservative), and Mr. Ernest Jones. The contest between Mr. Mellor and Mr. Vernon will be a severe one.

NORWICH.—Notwithstanding the determination publicly announced to put two Conservative candidates in nomination, none had appeared up to Saturday; and it is now expected that the Liberal candidates, Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider, will not be opposed. There is scarcely any excitement on either side.

OXFORD (CITY).—The Liberals of this city have, after mature consideration, come to the conclusion not to offer any opposition to the present members, Mr. Langton and Mr. Cardwell, although there was a large number ready to espouse the cause of Mr. Neate.

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY).—Sir William Heathcote has no intention of retiring. He and Mr. Gladstone are likely to be re-elected without a contest.

PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. James Wilde, Q.C., is the Liberal candidate. He is supported by the friends of the late member, the Hon. George Fitzwilliam, who has retired. No opposition is expected.

PLYMOUTH.—At a meeting of the Liberal party on Friday a vote of confidence in the sitting members, Mr. Collier and Mr. White, was carried unanimously. Opposition talked of, but not likely to be successful.

PORTSMOUTH.—An active canvass is being carried on throughout the borough by the three rival candidates—Sir F. T. Baring and Admiral Sir H. Keppell, K.C.B., in the Liberal interest, and Sir J. Elphinstone, Liberal Conservative.

PONTEFRACT.—Mr. W. Wood and Mr. R. M. Milnes offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Sidney Woolf, of the Knottingley Potteries, has come forward as a Liberal. Mr. Overend, Q.C., is the Conservative candidate.

READING.—The late Solicitor-General (Sir Henry Keating, and Mr. Pigott are again candidates. Mr. R. A. Benson is a candidate in the Conservative interest. The Parliamentary register numbers about 1,400, and of these there are about 400 that neither party can yet state who they will support.

REIGATE.—Respecting this borough Mr. Layard writes to the *Times*:—"A highly respectable and influential party in the borough have done me the honour of requesting me to come forward; but, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious to those who may have contested that seat, I have declined the invitation." Mr. Morrison, however, is not to have a walk over. The seat will be contested in the Liberal interest by Mr. G. J. Cockerell.

RIPON.—Mr. Greenwood (Liberal) again offers himself, and it is expected that Mr. Warre (Liberal) will do the same. There is an indefinite rumour of a Conservative being brought forward.

ROCHDALE.—The Conservatives have determined to bring forward Sir A. Ramsay again. Mr. Bright, M.P., will represent Mr. Cobden at an early meeting. Contest likely to be severe.

ROCHESTER.—The Conservatives have brought forward a Mr. Mitchell to contest the borough with Mr. G. H. Money, in opposition to Mr. P. Wykeham Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake.

SALFORD.—Mr. Massey offers himself for re-election. His opponents are soliciting Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Turton, near Bolton, a thorough Reformer, to offer himself. A requisition to Mr. Ashworth has received the signatures of upwards of 750 electors, and there is little doubt that Mr. Ashworth will stand.

SANDWICH.—The seats now filled by Lord C. E. Paget and Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen are to be contested by Sir James Ferguson, Bart., and Mr. W. D. Lewis, a barrister, in the Conservative interest.

SCARBOROUGH.—There are no fewer than five candidates in the field for the representation of this borough—namely, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Mr. Dent, and the Hon. W. F. Denison, all on the Liberal interest; and the Hon. Cecil Duncombe and Mr. G. J. Cayle on the Conservative side. Sir J. Johnstone and Mr. Dent are the present members; Mr. Denison is one of the members for Beverley.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. J. A. Roebuck and Mr. G. Hadfield ask for re-election. No opposition probable.

SOUTHAMPTON.—No opposition to Messrs. Willcox and Weguelin probable, though Captain Chamberlayne and Mr. Thomas Fleming have been mentioned as Conservative candidates.

STOCKPORT.—There are now three candidates in the field; Mr. William Gibb, of Manchester, who was unsuccessful at the last election, on the Conservative interest; and the present Radical members, Messrs. J. Kershaw and J. B. Smith.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. Ingham, the Free Trade candidate, is to be opposed by Mr. John T. Wawn, in South Shields. Mr. Wawn comes out for reciprocity to British shipping, but is, or was, a Radical in politics.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Hudson stands again. It is said that the Whig section are in treaty to bring forward a coadjutor with Mr. Fenwick, and the "advanced" section are in treaty with other persons. The names of Mr. S. Morley, of London, and Mr. Digby Seymour have been mentioned. Mr. E. Backhouse, jun., has declined to stand.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—The two committees of the sitting members, Mr. J. L. Ricardo and Mr. Alderman Copeland, have been actively at work, but the latter has retired. The Hon. F. Gower is likely to be invited. On Saturday afternoon an address was issued by Mr. Pope, barrister, of Manchester, and of the United Kingdom Alliance.

STROUD.—The supporters of Mr. Scrope and Mr. Horsman have passed a resolution to make a joint canvass in their behalf, although the two members themselves went into different lobbies on the division on the Reform Bill. Mr. Dorrington, of Lyppiatt-park, near Stroud, is talked of as the Conservative candidate.

SWANSEA BOROUGHS.—Mr. Dillwyn is not likely to be opposed.

TEWKESBURY.—Mr. Martin retires, but it is said he will be brought forward for a neighbouring county. His brother, Mr. James Martin, will be proposed in his stead, and, of course, the Hon. F. Lygon seeks re-election.

TIVERTON.—Lord Palmerston's seat is safe, but Mr. Heathcoat retires. An address has been issued by the Hon. George Denman, second son of Lord Denman, on Liberal principles. It is said that the Reform Club recently established here intend bringing down Mr. Kennedy, an old Reformer, who some time ago was returned for this borough.

TOTNES.—Earl Gifford and Mr. Mills offer themselves for re-election. It is rumoured that a son of Lord Churston will come forward in opposition to Mr. Mills.

TYNEMOUTH.—On Saturday, at a meeting of shipowners, Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Backworth, consented to become their candidate, in opposition to Mr. W. S. Lindsay. Contest likely to be severe.

TRURO.—Mr. Brydges Williams has retired. There are three candidates in the field, Mr. Augustus Smith and Captain Vivian, the present member for Bodmin, both Liberals, and Mr. M. Smith, Q.C. (of the Western Circuit), who describes himself as a Liberal Conservative. It is believed that the two Liberals will be returned.

WALSALL.—Mr. Henry Marshall, of King's-road, Brighton, who has been in the field on previous occasions, has issued a long address, which would seem to have had its keynote in that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Liberals are confident of sending back Mr. Forster by a large majority.

WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Charlesworth, the present Conservative member, will be opposed on the Liberal side by Mr. W. H. Leatham, a local banker, and brother-in-law of Mr. Bright.

WELLS.—Sir W. G. Hayter and Captain Hedworth Jolliffe (whippers-in) again offer themselves. No opposition is anticipated.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Thorneley has retired. Sir Richard Bethell was invited to stand for this borough at a meeting of Liberal electors on Friday night, attended by about 450 persons. He and Mr. Villiers are likely to be returned unopposed.

YORK.—Mr. Westhead (Liberal) and Colonel Smyth (Conservative) are expected to be re-elected.

COUNTIES.

BERKSHIRE.—The Reading Corn-market was a scene of great political excitement on Saturday, the four candidates being accompanied by their personal friends and supporters. Mr. Walter was freely interrogated as to the course he pursued in reference to the Government Reform Bill, and the exposition of his views upon that question, and also on Church-rates, was received with much favour and satisfaction. The Hon. Philip Bouvier and Captain Vernon appeared to make a successful canvass. Later in the day Mr. Vansittart retired from the contest, and there is no present probability of an opposition to the return of Messrs. Bouvier, Walter, and Vernon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The two committees met on Saturday, and it was decided that there should be no contest on the present occasion. Mr. Adeane (Liberal), who has risen immensely in public favour by his votes, and the Hon. E. T. Yorke and Mr. E. Ball, will therefore be returned unopposed.

DURHAM (SOUTH).—Mr. H. Pease, one of the retiring members, has again come forward. He says:

Measures, and not men, have been my object. I have offered no unmeaning or factious opposition to the Conservative Cabinet; but when, under the specious pretence of giving an extension to the franchise, I saw a bill introduced which tended permanently to secure an undue share of power to an exclusive and dominant class, and which mocked the just expectations of the nation, I lent myself earnestly to its rejection.

There are now three candidates, the same three who went to the poll last election—Mr. Farrer, Mr. Pease, and Lord Harry Vane. The first named stands but a small chance.

ESSEX (SOUTH).—Mr. T. W. Bramston has, after all, consented to be again put in nomination in the Conservative interest, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Perry Watlington. On the other side, Mr. R. B. (Wingfield) Baker, has issued an address, and there seems little doubt that Mr. Charles Buxton, at present M.P. for Newport, will also be brought forward. Mr. (Wingfield) Baker expresses in his address opposition to Church-rates, as tending to destroy peace and

harmony in parishes, and declares that a solution of the question can only be found in "the zeal and Christian spirit which restores ancient fabrics and raises new ones."

HERTFORDSHIRE.—It is probable that there will be a severe contest for this county. The present members are Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Mr. C. W. Fuller, and Sir Henry Meux. The latter labours under a distressing malady, and will not be able again to solicit the suffrages of the electors. The candidates at the forthcoming election will most likely be Sir E. B. Lytton (Conservative), Mr. Fuller (Liberal), Mr. Abel Smith, jun. (Conservative), and the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, a son of Lord Ebury (Liberal). Sir E. B. Lytton had determined, on account of the state of his health, to retire for a time from public life. Several of his constituents, however, having come forward to beg him once more to present himself as a candidate for the county, promising at the same time to relieve him from the canvass and other fatigues of an election, Sir Edward has consented to be placed in nomination, and to try whether a temporary repose at Malvern may not restore his health sufficiently to enable him to retain his seat.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Martin, late M.P. for Tewkesbury, is to be nominated for the third seat, Sir J. G. Cotterell, the Liberal sitting member, retiring. It is understood that he is not to be opposed by the Conservative party.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Mr. Rust retires; Mr. Fellowes stands again. Mr. Montagu is the new Tory candidate, and Mr. Heathcote, Liberal, (who had in 1857 an equal number with Mr. Rust) is also in the field. Mr. Heathcote is of opinion that Lord John Russell is the best and safest exponent of the alterations required in the representative institutions of the country. He will vote in favour of the total abolition of Church-rates.

ISLE OF WIGHT (COUNTY OF).—T. W. Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham-park, Hants, a Conservative, threatened to oppose Mr. Clifford, the present Liberal member, but he has withdrawn.

KENT (WEST).—Lord Holmesdale and Sir E. Filmer have arranged to contest this constituency against Messrs. Martin and Whatman, the sitting members; but from the attention which the Liberals have for the last few years paid to the register there is little doubt of the return of Messrs. Martin and Whatman.

LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. George Hussey Packe, vice-chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company (who contested this division of Lincolnshire at the last election), has again come forward in opposition to the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope and Mr. Anthony Willson.

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).—An influential meeting of the Liberal freeholders of South Lancashire was held at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, on Friday afternoon, Mr. George Wilson in the chair. A resolution in favour of Mr. T. P. Heywood, banker, Liverpool, and Mr. John Cheetam, one of the present members, was carried unanimously. Mr. Heywood is an advocate for a 6/- suffrage and the ballot. The Hon. A. Egerton has been brought forward by the Conservative party. Mr. Egerton is for a 20/- county and 6/- borough franchise, and against the ballot. It is supposed that they will nominate, as their second candidate, Colonel Blackburne.

MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., and Mr. Byng are candidates for re-election. Their addresses appear elsewhere.

NORFOLK (EAST).—The Conservatives are ready to agree to a compromise with the Liberals. Mr. Edward Howes, one of the chairmen of the county quarter sessions, is to be their candidate. Mr. Howes will probably be returned without opposition, with Lieutenant-Colonel Coke, the present Liberal sitting member.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—In Northumberland, North or South, we do not look for any change. Lords Ossulston and Lovaine, the Hon. H. G. Liddell and Mr. Beaumont, will again be returned to Parliament. Nor do we hear of any substantial opposition to the re-election of Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest and Mr. Shafto in North Durham.—*Gateshead Observer*.

SURREY (WEST).—Mr. Drummond (Conservative) and Mr. Briscoe (Liberal), the sitting members, have announced their intention to stand again. Mr. Briscoe's address appears elsewhere. The Conservative party are now prosecuting an active canvass on behalf of Mr. H. Currie. In case of his standing the Liberals will, in all probability, start a second candidate in conjunction with Mr. Briscoe, in the person of Mr. Long, of Farnham.

WEST RIDING.—At a meeting of the Liberal party at Leeds, on Friday, it was resolved that Mr. Frank Crossley should be adopted with Sir J. W. Ramsden, as the Liberal candidates. Mr. Crossley has accepted the nomination.—At a meeting of the leading Conservatives at Wakefield on Saturday afternoon, E. B. Denison, Esq., the present Conservative member, was present, and declared his intention of retiring into private life. The meeting, which lasted a considerable time, eventually fixed upon James Stuart Wortley, Esq., of Wortley Hall, and Walter Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall, to contest the Riding on Conservative principles. Their prospects of success are very small, for the Liberal majority is about 4,000.

WILTS (NORTH).—Mr. Long retires, and Lord Ernest Bruce comes forward as a candidate.

WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).—The Conservatives threaten to contest this division with Mr. Foley and Mr. Calthorpe. The Hon. Mr. Coventry and Mr. Williams, an influential frommaster, are both spoken of. It is rumoured that Mr. Calthorpe and Mr. Foley have coalesced.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—Colonel Sykes is not likely to be opposed.

EDINBURGH (City).—Mr. Adam Black has accepted the invitation of the Liberal Committee to stand again for Edinburgh, along with Mr. Moncreiff, late Lord Advocate.

ELGIN BURGHS.—Mr. Grant Duff, the present member, is the only candidate in the field, but it is understood that Mr. Merry will offer himself.

LEITH BURGHS.—Mr. Miller has issued an address, in which he says he shall be prepared to vote for "an extension of the Franchise both in counties and burghs, such as is demanded by the advanced intelligence of the people." Mr. Wingate Henderson has accepted the invitation of the Liberal-Conservatives to stand.

MONTROSE BURGHS.—Mr. Baxter is visiting the burghs. He is not likely to be opposed. In his address he says that no Reform Bill will be acceptable to him which offers less than the programme of Lord J. Russell; but that even that, as regards the redistribution of seats and the want of the ballot, is short of his requirements.

STIRLING BURGHS.—Sir James Anderson declines again to offer himself, and Mr. Oliphant, who has been in the field some time in anticipation of a vacancy, has withdrawn. Mr. James Caird has issued an address, offering himself. He is opposed by Mr. Roger Sinclair Aytoun.

WICK BURGHS.—Mr. Laing is a candidate, and Lord John Hay is not to stand again.

IRELAND.

(From the *Times Correspondent*.)

DUBLIN, Saturday Morning.

The electioneering campaign has fairly commenced on this side of the Channel. Both parties are in harness, and, as the Derbyites have been warned by an influential Conservative journal that in resorting to a dissolution Ministers have played their last card as a party, it is certain that no effort will be spared to preserve them from the impending catastrophe. In Dublin city Messrs. Vance and Grogan will be opposed, but the names of the candidates who mean to take the field are kept secret for the present, and if there be no dissension or any other Marplotism there is just a chance of the Liberals winning one of the seats. This, however, can only be achieved by union and forbearance. The metropolitan county has so far made no sign. The *Freeman's Journal* announces that Colonel Luke White is about to address the electors of Clare, where his father, the member for Longford, is a large landed proprietor. Lord Francis Conyngham, it is added, retires, this making the fifth resignation since the sentence of dissolution has gone forth. Sir William Hort is the Liberal candidate for Kildare, vice Henchy, one of the resigned. Mr. Hassard, the Derbyite member for Waterford city, will undoubtedly meet opposition. Sir Winston Barron is on his way home from Rome, determined to poll to the last man. The borough of Carlow, too, will be contested by Mr. R. H. Gridley, an Englishman and a Liberal, who intends to try conclusions with Mr. Alexander, the present Conservative representative. Sir T. O'Brien has suffered for some time past from impaired health, and it is thought likely that he also will seek the quiet of private life. Under any circumstances the borough of Cashel, with its 147 voters, will be contested. Mr. Serjeant Shee's address to the electors of Kilkenny county is published in the local papers. Mr. George Bowyer again solicits the suffrages of the Dundalk constituency. In his appeal he explains that his vote on "Lord John Russell's amendment was given with a view to defeat a manoeuvre, and to save the country being again governed by the author of the Durham Letter and Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." The catalogue of resignations has been further swelled by the retirement from the representation of Derry county of Mr. James J. Clerk, a moderate Conservative. Ill health is the cause assigned. Mr. J. W. M. Bond, who sat for Armagh in the Parliament elected in 1852, announces his intention to come forward in opposition to Mr. Miller. Mr. Bond has the support of the Lord Primate, and is a moderate Conservative. The address of the Solicitor-General of England to the electors of Belfast is published in the local papers. Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, the eminent Queen's counsel, has been offered the representation, without any expense, of several boroughs, but the learned gentleman has declined them all.

DUBLIN, Monday Morning.

There is, it appears, a chance of the next House of Commons being favoured by the presence of Mr. George Henry Moore—the prophet without honour in his own land of the west. The Kilkenny County Club, after mature deliberation, have decided that the ex-M.P. for Mayo and Mr. John Greene, are to be the boys for Kilkenny. Serjeant Shee's legitimate claims to a seat being thrown overboard by this discriminating body of electors. Colonel Wood, of the Militia Artillery, and formerly a major in the 15th Hussars, is up for Cork city, as a zealous supporter of the Derby Government. Colonel Villiers Latouche Hatton has made a precipitate retreat from the borough of Wexford. He admits he has been too late in the field. Mr. Devereux, the sitting member, has as yet made no sign. The actual candidates are Sir Frederic Hughes and Mr. J. E. Redmond, Liberals. Sir Frederic goes for tenant-right and the ballot; Mr. Redmond's confession of faith is somewhat cloudy. The city of Kilkenny is wooed by Mr. Nicholas Loughnan, who thinks the Whigs bad enough, but not so bad as the Conservatives. Mr. Charles Kelly, a Dublin barrister of some eminence, is the Liberal candidate for Sligo

borough. The local papers say it is uncertain whether the Right Hon. John Wynne will again see the suffrages of the electors. He, among others, is suffering from impaired health. Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, a gentleman of some fame in Ireland, is said to have cast a longing eye on the representation of the borough of Cashel, but this, like many other speculations in the Irish journals, is little more than guess-work, and may or may not turn out true. Mr. Singleton De Bathe, who dates from Belgrave-square, London, has addressed the electors of Dragheda as a champion of Conservatism. Mr. Kerland, the late sub-sheriff, is also in the field, but whether as Whig or Tory the public are not informed.

CAVAN COUNTY.—Sir John Young (Peelite), late Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is about to seek re-election for this county, which he represented for several years prior to 1856. Neither of the present members, the Hon. Mr. Maxwell and the Hon. Captain Annesley, will give way without a contest.

CORK COUNTY.—Serjeant Dwyer (Liberal) has commenced to canvass with every prospect of re-election. Mr. Vincent Scully, who was thrown out at the last election from his connexion with the late John Sadleir, has come forward again, relying on his verdict against Mr. Ingram having shown that he was only the dupe of Sadleir. Mr. Macarthy (Liberal) will not be likely to give way without a contest.

CORK CITY.—Mr. Fagan (Liberal) and Mr. Beamish (Liberal) are to be opposed by Mr. Barcroft Carroll (Conservative), a local shipowner of great wealth, and a Colonel Wood (Conservative).

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—There will be no contest. Mr. Lefroy (Conservative) and the Attorney-General for Ireland will be returned.

GALWAY TOWN.—Mr. Lever's services in establishing the packet station is likely to lead to the return not only of himself, but of his partner, Mr. Howard. Sir Thomas Redington and Colonel French are not expected to come forward, and it is doubtful whether Lord Dunkellin's influence will not be overthrown by the attractions of the contract for the Lever line of packets.

ELECTION ADDRESSES.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston has issued his address to the electors of Tiverton. The noble lord thus alludes to the question on which he argues Ministers intend to appeal to the country. Referring to the Reform Bill, he says:—

There were, however, two prominent points of the bill, which, by a resolution that was proposed previously to the second reading of the bill, were specially referred to as objectionable. The one was the proposal that the owners of freeholds situated within boroughs represented in Parliament should in future be deprived of their vote for their respective counties. The other was, that no provision was made in the bill for any extension of the suffrage in boroughs by a reduction of the borough qualification. This resolution having been carried by a number constituting a majority of the whole House of Commons, the Ministers determined to consider it as a censure of their conduct, and to regard it as an intended proof that they do not possess the confidence of the House of Commons; and they have in consequence advised her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, and to recur to the sense of her people on the matter. The question, therefore, submitted to the judgment of the electors of the United Kingdom, is, whether the bill proposed by the Government was good or bad; and whether the Government were right in proposing such a bill, or whether the majority of the House of Commons were right in disapproving it.

Lord Palmerston proceeds:—

On the present occasion it was not the House of Commons that was endeavouring to force upon the Ministers a measure inconsistent with the established principles of the Constitution. On the contrary, it was the Ministers who were proposing to the House of Commons measures which even their own supporters objected to as ill-judged innovations upon ancient and fundamental arrangements of our representative system, and which two members of the Cabinet deemed to be so unadvisable that they resigned their offices rather than be parties to making such proposals to Parliament. The noble viscount then meets the reason assigned by the Government that they advised a dissolution, because they deemed their continuance in office essential to the success of those negotiations in which the Crown is now engaged with a view to the preservation of the peace of Europe, by saying:—

But the present Administration exhibits itself to Europe at the outset of an approaching Congress as having an irreconcileable difference with Parliament, of whose assistance it will have deprived itself during what may be a critical period of the negotiations, while that confidence of the country, which, so long as no expression of public opinion was asked for, might have been assumed to exist, may possibly, by the result of the elections, be proved not to belong to the present Administration. The course, therefore, which her Majesty's Government have determined to pursue does not appear to be borne out by any of the reasons which have been put forward for its justification.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell, in his address seeking from the electors of London a renewal of their confidence, thus alludes to the late Reform Bill:—

Her Majesty's Ministers, early in the session, introduced a so-called Reform Bill. Among the defects of the bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicuous by its presence, and one by its absence; a non-resident right of voting in boroughs was introduced. By this means fictitious votes would have been created, and the abuses so prevalent before the enactment of the Reform Bill would have been revived. A small borough is not necessarily corrupt or servile, but under this bill

it would easily have become one or the other. By the same clause freeholders whose property was in boroughs were deprived of their votes for the county : life interests only were respected. In this manner the counties were to be deprived of their most liberal element, and the addition of 10% occupiers was treated as a poison to which an antidote was required. The absence of any provision to reduce the franchise in boroughs and the hard line of separation thus left between the middle orders and those who earn their livelihood by manual labour would have tended to foster discontent, and make a war of classes.

Lord John having stated that a Minister who advises a premature dissolution generally does so in pursuit of some policy he thinks beneficial to the country, and having cited the cases of Mr. Pitt, who dissolved in order to pass an Indian bill and maintain the prerogative of the Crown ; of Lord Grey, to pass the Reform Bill ; of Lord Melbourne, to promote measures of free trade ; and of Lord Palmerston, to secure the prosecution of the war in China, proceeds :—

But we are left in doubt as to the policy of the present Ministry. Whether they propose to revive their bill, to propose a new bill, or to leave the whole question in suspense, favouring agitation and postponing settlement, is matter of pure conjecture. For my own part, if again entrusted with the duty of representing you, it will be my endeavour to procure the immediate enactment of a sound, moderate, and constitutional measure.

The noble lord, referring to the resolution which upset the measure, says :—

Three different courses had their advocates in the House of Commons—one party wished to divide against the bill on the second reading, another to destroy and transform the bill in committee, a third defended the principles of the bill ; but this last party was almost entirely confined to those who held office.

Lord John then touches on the ballot :—

I will not recur to my votes on public and secret voting. That is a question which must be decided by the growth and maturity of public opinion. I am in favour of publicity, as in the end most conducive to freedom of thought and action ; but I honour the aim and object of those who support the ballot, and I wish, like them, to check intimidation and corruption.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham has issued an address to the electors of the City of Carlisle, in which he thus speaks of the Government Reform Bill :—

In this bill it was provided that voters for cities, having freeholds for counties within cities, should no longer exercise the double franchise, but should be disqualified from voting in counties. In this bill, also, no provision was made for lowering the 10% occupation franchise on which the right of voting in cities now rests. Whereupon a resolution was proposed and carried as an amendment to the second reading of this bill, "that it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed in this bill with the freehold franchise as hitherto exercised in the counties of England and Wales ; and that no re-adjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present measure." The Ministers of the Crown regard this resolution as offensive ; they complain also of adverse majorities, which have carried the abolition of Church-rates against their will. They seek to brand the offenders, and to rid themselves of their presence in a new Parliament, by appealing to the country against these decisions of the majority of the present House of Commons. I am one of the offenders : I voted for the offensive resolution : I supported the abolition of Church-rates. It is for you now to say whether, by so doing, I have forfeited your confidence, and have misrepresented your wishes and opinions.

Sir James adds, that the real issue to be tried at the general election is, "Reform, or no Reform : a Liberal policy, or tame submission to Lord Derby."

MR. BRIGHT.

In his address to the electors of Birmingham Mr. Bright describes the Government Reform Bill as having been a measure conceived, not in the spirit of a statesman, but in that of a cunning party political agent ; it sought permanently to subject the people and the destinies of England to the supremacy of a class whose political triumphs are the disasters, and whose defeats are the gains, which mark the course of humanity and freedom amongst us. The hon. gentleman continues :—

Lord Derby is not content with the judgment of the House of Commons, and he appeals to the constituencies of the United Kingdom. You will therefore be called upon to select your representatives in the coming Parliament. I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, in the belief that, since I was elected in August, 1857, I have not taken any course which renders me less worthy of your confidence. On the question of Parliamentary Reform I have spoken freely—first, among you, my constituents, and afterwards in other large cities and towns of England and Scotland. I have spoken for a moderate but a real reform ; and more than a hundred public meetings have expressed their approval of the general propositions I have made. I am bold enough, therefore, to hope that my course will be sanctioned by you, to whose past services and patriotism the cause of reform is greatly indebted.

Let me remind you that the fate and future of reform do not depend on the course to be taken by particular statesmen. Parliamentary leaders, or they who affect to be such, may assist or retard the march of great questions, but public opinion, as expressed by public meetings, by petitions, through the press, and at the poll, is the omnipotent influence to which the legislature must bow, and which Parliamentary majorities will follow. It is to the people themselves that I look for an answer to the appeal of Lord Derby. They can say, imperfect as is their representation now, whether little more than one million of electors are sufficient out of a population containing seven millions of men—whether it is fitting that our great cities and towns shall have a voice in the House of Commons, but a voice almost

without power, by reason of the existence of some scores of small boroughs necessarily without influence in everything in the country except in Parliamentary divisions—and whether it is just that electors shall be subjected to every variety of hardship in the exercise of their right to vote, when the simple arrangement of the ballot would liberate them from insult and from wrong.

To the existing constituencies the appeal is now made. Upon their verdict will depend the question whether the representation of the people in Parliament shall now be made in some degree consistent with reason, with truth, and with the national interest, or whether that great object shall be obtained at some more distant day, after, it may be, years of irritating but inevitable discontent and agitation.

Mr. BRIGHT met a number of the Liberal electors of Birmingham on Monday, and made the following remarks respecting Lord John Russell :—

Some persons said that Lord John Russell wished again to be Prime Minister. He (Mr. Bright) did not know how far ambitious longings might operate upon his lordship, or how far a chief of the Whig party and formerly a Prime Minister, might think it desirable for the interest of the country that he should return to that position ; but that was not now the matter for consideration. A more important question was the measure of Reform which Lord John proposed to submit to the House of Commons. He proposed to reduce the franchise to 10% in counties, with the accompaniment of a 6/- occupation, in order to avoid the chance of that manufacture of votes which might, under other circumstances, take place. He (Mr. Bright) regarded this as a very necessary provision ; and with reference to the borough franchise, Lord John Russell's proposal was a 6/- rental, which, as they would very well understand, was a far different thing to a 6/- rating.

The hon. gentleman alluded to this feature in Lord John's bill somewhat in detail, and expressed an opinion that it would confer a substantial boon on the most intelligent and industrious of the working classes ; although, at the same time, he did not think (he said) Lord John Russell's plan

so good as his own ; and for one reason especially, that he was strongly of opinion that it was better to set at rest this question for a long period at once and speedily. (Hear.) If, however, the House of Commons thought fit to sanction the proposal of Lord John Russell, he for one would not combine to oppose it, but rather accept the offering of a Parliamentary leader like the member for the city of London, who could only exist as a leader by obtaining the support of a large section of his own friends in the House of Commons, who, as a class, were not over fond of Parliamentary reform. (Hear, hear.) They had probably observed, in the address of Lord John Russell to the electors of the city of London, a paragraph having reference to the ballot ; he (Mr. Bright) did not, he confessed, quite understand the meaning of that paragraph, neither had he any authority to put a particular construction upon it ; but he could not help saying that it did appear to him to indicate a modification of opinion on the subject of the ballot compared with that which was formerly entertained in the same quarter. And it was possible that if the feeling in the country had made any considerable advance, so the time might come when even so eminent a statesman as the one to whom he had referred might not be unwilling to give his support to the ballot, however much he might formerly have been opposed to it. If the constituencies would bear in mind this at the coming elections, and add to the 240 members already in favour of the ballot some forty or fifty more, he doubted if it could be in the power of Lord John Russell to resist such an undoubted expression in favour of that change. (Hear.) Therefore, although he had not the slightest authority for saying that Lord John Russell was more in favour of the ballot than ever he had been, still it might be that a decided expression from the country would cause Lord John Russell to change the opinion which he held in former times. (Hear.)

SIR J. PAKINGTON.

Sir John Pakington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in addressing his constituents, says :—

We do not complain that our Reform Bill was opposed ; our complaint is, that the men who professed to dislike the measure did not dare to meet it with open straightforward opposition.

Their manoeuvre, so far as the division was concerned, has been successful, and her Majesty's Ministers have felt it to be their duty to advise an appeal to the constituencies.

The issue to be decided is simple and intelligible.

On the one hand, moderate reform and progressive improvement.

On the other, an unsettled policy, too likely to end in democratic innovation and revolutionary change.

I trust the decision will be such as to enable some party to carry on the Government of the country.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Sir Hugh Cairns, in addressing his constituents at Belfast, glorifies the career of the Derby Ministry in no measured language. He condemns the course pursued by the Opposition as if not irregular, almost unprecedented ; describes them as "a small combination of statesmen" who avowed a desire to overthrow the bill and the Government, and designates their course as unpatriotic. The question now at issue is whether or not the Government is to be supported against factious movements !

SIR F. BARING.

'Sir Francis Baring remarks, in his appeal to the electors of Portsmouth :—

Every endeavour will be used to mystify the question, and to draw you off from the real merits of the bill which we defeated. You will be told that the peace of Europe is at stake, that our schemes are revolutionary, that the form of the motion was unfair, and the motion itself, and its author, factious. This is the usual stock-in-trade of a beaten Government. If, indeed, an adverse vote on the Reform Bill was to be dangerous to the peace of Europe, what do you think of a Government who brought the question forward at such a risk, and who now dissolve on it ? "Revolutionary" is a good word for a cry, but I never remember any beneficial measure being carried without it. Catholic Emancipation was to destroy Protestantism ; the admission of Jews into Parliament was to unchristianise Parliament ; the abolition of slavery was to deluge the West Indies with blood ; the repeal of the Corn Laws was to ruin British agriculture ; and the Reform Bill of 1832 was to take

the King's crown off his head. There is more danger in standing still than in moving with the requirements of the time. I will not trouble you with any observation as to the form of the motion. It is a natural subject of complaint. The drummer's lash is never applied in the manner satisfactory to the unfortunate sufferer. But the resolution and its mover were factious. Was it factious in one of the framers of the Reform Bill of 1832 to take a leading part on the Bill which was to amend it ? Was it factious to move in 1859 a resolution in accordance with opinions expressed in 1852 and 1854 ? Was it factious for us who agreed with the resolution to vote according to our opinions ? But there is good reason why Lord J. Russell should be attacked with every weapon of abuse and calumny. On reform he is in earnest. He is not afraid of the people ; he is firm and persevering. No wonder he is to be run down ; no wonder he is denounced as troublesome and restless. There is good reason why he should be pursued with an unremitting and sagacious animosity.

MR. WALPOLE.

Mr. Walpole, in his address to his constituents of Cambridge University, says :—

Changes are advocated in the institutions of the country which have no hold on past experience or established usage. In such changes I am unable to concur, from whatever quarter they may chance to come. One of these changes, when taken in connexion with the necessary consequences to which it must have led, has forced upon me a painful severance from my former colleagues ; but, however painful that severance may be, at all events I have the satisfaction of feeling that I have not been actuated by any other motive than that which I believe to be most conducive to the best interests of my country.

MR. S. HERBERT.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, in his address to the electors of South Wilts, says :—

Her Majesty's Government are about to terminate the existence of the House of Commons, which has shown so unexampled a concurrence of moderate opinions on the great and exciting question at issue. In so doing they have exercised an undoubted constitutional right ; but though in a Conservative sense I may question its policy, I will not shrink from its results. The state of affairs both at home and abroad is critical. Europe is on the verge of war. England is disturbed by a great organic question remitted to its decision ; but if you are of opinion that experience has qualified me for the task, and that my past labours have not been unworthy of your representative, then I ask for a renewal of your confidence, and am ready again at your call to undertake the burden and the responsibility of the charge which you have now for so many years entrusted to me.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN PYER, OF DEVONPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The town of Devonport was thrown into a state of great excitement by the sudden death, on the morning of Thursday last, the 7th of April, of the Rev. John Pyer, the venerable minister of Wycliffe Chapel. Our esteemed friend had been slightly indisposed a few weeks previously by a cold, but had recovered his usual robust health. His athletic and stalwart frame seemed to be as vigorous as ever up to the time of his decease. On the Lord's-day preceding he had gone through the whole of the services as usual, had presided at the Lord's Supper, and had visited the Sunday-school. At the close of this day of arduous toil, he had not complained of fatigue, but seemed to be both happy in mind and healthful in body. On Monday, he was at a united prayer meeting on behalf of China, and the writer then freely conversed with him, little thinking that this would be their last intercourse on earth. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Pyer worked for some time in his garden, of which he was very fond, and retired to rest in apparently perfect health. He slept well, arose on the morning of Thursday, partook of a hearty breakfast, conducted family worship with his usual simplicity and earnestness, and then retired to his study for labour. No noise was heard, or any indication that anything was amiss. At about eleven o'clock, some person called, and the servant had occasion to go into the study to deliver a message to her master. She found him seated in his arm-chair as usual, with one leg resting on another chair, and the other leg down (a favourite posture with our friend when reading), but the spirit had fled to the immediate presence of God himself. Life had been extinct about half an hour. The countenance was not in the slightest degree contorted ; on the contrary, it wore so sweet an expression that it seemed as if he had fallen asleep, and was having a pleasant dream of heaven. There was an incipient smile on the features which appeared as if it were about to relax into one fully developed.

The cause of civil and religious liberty has lost a zealous friend in John Pyer. One of his last public acts in connexion with this town was to represent the Dissenters of this district in the Anti-Church-rate deputation which waited on Lord Palmerston. Mr. Pyer never shrank from public political duties—in fact, some people thought him "too political," but he excelled in this kind of work, and was, in consequence, looked up to as a leader, and hence was sometimes dragged before the public when he would rather have remained quiet. There was, moreover, a stern integrity about him, which could not brook anything approaching to meanness or chicanery. Bold and uncompromising himself, he had no sympathy with men of mere expediency.

Those who knew him but slightly could not appreciate his excellences. To them he might appear stern and unamiable, but those who were acquainted with him more intimately found his heart as tender as a woman's. Many times has the writer seen his cheeks suffused with tears. He was soon touched with suffering and distress in any of their

forms, and many of the poor of his flock can testify to his generosity of spirit in their hour of need.

Mr. Pyer had been disciplined in the school of trial, and the process produced the richest results. During the last few months, a union for prayer and effort, embracing all evangelical Christians, had been formed in Devonport. Into this union Mr. Pyer threw his whole soul. His prayers and exhortations will not soon be forgotten. There was a fervour and an unction about them which savoured of heaven. The following resolution was adopted by the Devonport Union for Prayer at its last meeting:—

Resolved, that as the various churches of the Saviour in this town are now happily united in prayer and effort, and as we are commanded by the highest authority to "weep with those that weep," we hereby express our very deep sympathy with the church assembling in the Wycliffe Chapel, in the great loss which they have sustained by the recent death of our beloved brother Pyer. We desire to convey to them an expression of our great veneration for the character of their now sainted pastor, and our earnest desire that the impressive circumstances of his death may give an additional power to the instructions which they so long received from his lips. "He being dead yet speaketh;" and our prayer is that the Church meeting in Wycliffe Chapel and all the other churches in the town may ever follow him in his fervent love for Christ, in the spotless purity of his life, in the self-denying devotedness of his labours, and in his fervent desire for the union of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, after a long discussion on a private bill, the Waterman and Lighterman Bill, the Superannuation Bill, and the Public Offices Extension Bill were read a second time on the motion of Lord DONOUGHMORE.

The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed. The Municipal Elections Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

In the House of Commons, on the motion that the Appropriation Bill should be read a second time,

Sir B. HALL asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would have any objection to state to the House the reasons which had led to the dismissal or retirement of Captain Carnegie from the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and whether Sir Richard Dundas also tendered his resignation and had since been induced to remain at the board. The right hon. baronet connected his question with various rumours touching election matters having special reference to the borough of Dover, which Admiral Dundas had been asked by his superiors at the Admiralty Board to contest, but had declined; while Captain Carnegie, on a similar request being made to him, had tendered his resignation as one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty rather than undertake; and which had been successively proposed in vain to Sir W. Hoste, Captain Mundy, Sir T. Herbert, and Admiral Bruce, even with the bribe of succession to his vacant post at the board. Finally it was stated that Sir H. Leeke, after finding his chance hopeless at Devonport, where he had attempted to bias the electors by promising them a share in the official patronage now monopolised by Portsmouth, had consented to become a candidate for Dover, and was in consequence nominated a Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said it was a matter of great convenience, both to the legislature and the Government, that one or more of the "naval lords" of the Admiralty should have seats in the House, and when Captain Carnegie was originally appointed to the board there had been an understanding that on the first convenient opportunity he should endeavour to get himself elected. This opportunity had now occurred, but Captain Carnegie, to his great surprise and disappointment, had refused to fulfil the condition, and instead tendered his resignation, which was of course accepted. Admiral Dundas, under a similar disinclination to stand an election contest, had also offered to resign, but from motives wholly unconnected with party politics, that gallant officer was persuaded to remain at the board. The offer of resignation made by Admiral Martin was prompted entirely on personal grounds, and had also been withdrawn. Respecting the new naval Lord (Sir H. Leeke), the right hon. baronet declared that he knew nothing of his recent change from Devonport to Dover, and generally repudiated the assertion that he had ever threatened members of the board with dismissal as the penalty of refusing to challenge an election contest.

Mr. B. OSBORNE commented upon the scene of political jobbery at the Admiralty which these incidents had disclosed. The House, he was convinced, would not suffer the affair to pass without a searching inquiry, or much longer leave the board unenformed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the inconveniences resulting from the circumstance that none of the naval Lords of the Admiralty held seats in that House had been much felt by the Government during the past year. This evil they had taken measures to remedy long before the dissolution of Parliament was contemplated. He added some further explanatory remarks touching the appointment and resignation of Captain Carnegie.

Some brief remarks on the subject having been offered by Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Napier, Lord C. Hamilton, Sir E. Perry, and other members, the subject

dropped; and the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

The Exchequer Bill (13,277,400*l.*) was read a second time.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (NO. 2) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. DILLWYN presented a large number of petitions in favour of this bill, and proceeded to say that he did not intend to press it during the present session. He merely wished to say with reference to the many attacks which had been made on the bill in the papers and at public meetings, to the effect that it was an aggression on the Church of England, that, in point of fact, it was the Church which had, in the first instance, assumed the aggressive towards the Dissenters. The action of the latter was merely defensive, and as it was understood that the aggressive action of the Church was to be persisted in, it was necessary that some legislative measure should be interposed to prevent it.

The order was then discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to introduce a bill to cause the votes of the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. In support of this motion, the hon. member adduced a multitude of instances exhibiting the extent to which corruption, intimidation, and other improper influences, were carried under the existing system. The motion was seconded by Sir J. V. SHELLEY.

The HOME SECRETARY met the question by moving a direct negative. The bill would, he maintained, prove most injurious to the true interests of the nation.

Sir R. BETHELL combatted the objections that had been urged so frequently against secret voting, and insisted that it was neither cowardly, degrading, nor unconstitutional.

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that publicity was the presiding principle throughout the judicial, the administrative, and the political system of the country. He resisted the motion, but confessed that some of the objections he had once felt against the mechanical contrivance for secret voting had become considerably modified, and he did not apprehend any serious injury either to the political organisation or the social character of the nation from adopting the ballot.

Lord PALMERSTON, on the other hand, felt his objections increased rather than diminished, especially as by the present bill ballot voting was to be made compulsory, instead of being left optional with the elector. As a protection to the constituents he believed that the device would prove inoperative, and so far from ensuring freedom and purity of election, would generate more fraud, falsehood, and corruption than already existed.

Mr. H. BERKELEY, in replying, described Lord Palmerston's speech as "flagrant and audacious rubbish."

On a division there appeared:

For leave to bring in the bill	99
Against	102
Majority	—3

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—The Liberal party have come to the determination again to bring forward Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins as their second candidate for the county.

BRISTOL.—The Conservatives have resolved on contesting the representation of this city, or at least one of the seats.

COVENTRY.—Mr. Morgan Treherne (Tory) opposes the Liberal members.

DURHAM (NORTH).—Mr. Hedworth Williamson, a nephew of Lord Ravensworth, is likely to be a candidate in the Liberal interest.

GREENWICH.—A meeting of the supporters of Mr. M. Chambers was held at the Literary Institution last night, when a testimonial was presented to him for his past services as a representative of the borough, and a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to support him in the forthcoming contest.

HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the Liberal party on Monday, Mr. John Remington Mills, of London, and Mr. James Stansfeld, jun., barrister, London, son of Mr. Stansfeld, the Judge of the Halifax County Court district, were proposed. On a division, the meeting declared almost unanimously in favour of Mr. Stansfeld, and a resolution was immediately passed, amid great cheering, pledging the meeting to support Sir C. Wood and Mr. Stansfeld at the ensuing election.

IPSWICH.—Mr. Henry J. Selwin has appeared as a second Conservative candidate.

LEEDS.—At a meeting of Liberal electors last night it was determined that Mr. Edward Baines and Mr. W. E. Forster should be the candidates of the Liberal party. The name of the mayor was also submitted to the meeting, but only a small number of hands were held up in its favour.

LONDON.—A meeting took place at the London Tavern yesterday to receive reports of the number of signatures to the requisition inviting Lord Stanley and Thomas Baring, Esq., to stand for the City. The chairman, Coleridge Kennard, Esq., stated that up to Monday evening the signatures to the requisition to Lord Stanley amounted to 2,023, and to that to Mr. Baring 1,922. A motion was carried for forming a committee for promoting the requisitions to Lord Stanley and Mr. Thomas Baring, and for taking steps to secure their return as members for the City of London.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. Hayman, extensively

connected with the coal trade of the south, will contest this borough in the Conservative interest.

NOTTINGHAM.—A large meeting of the working classes was held on Monday evening, the 11th inst., in the Great Market-place, Nottingham. Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist candidate, addressed the electors and non-electors. Mr. Harcourt Vernon has issued a farewell address, in which he states his reasons for declining to continue the contest.

PORTSMOUTH.—Another Conservative candidate is announced to take the field here, in conjunction with Sir James Elphinstone. The Hon. T. Bruce, brother of the Earl of Elgin, has issued an address.

SOUTHWARK.—Last night a large meeting, chiefly consisting of working men, was held at the Bermondsey Ragged School, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Apsley Pellatt an explanation of his political views. Mr. West (a working man) occupied the chair. A resolution in Mr. Pellatt's favour was carried by acclamation.

STROUD.—Mr. Horsman addressed a meeting of the electors on Monday night, at the Subscription-rooms. Mr. W. Barnard, who is one of the principal manufacturers of the borough, stated that he had hitherto supported Mr. Horsman, and had been mainly influential in bringing him forward for Stroud; but the course the right hon. gentleman had taken lately was so discordant with his former professions that he felt they must part company. Mr. Barnard then, regretting the course he felt bound to take, and paying a tribute to Mr. Horsman's private character, expressed his utter want of confidence in him as a politician.

WALLINGFORD.—Mr. Malins, Q.C. (Conservative), offers himself for re-election, and is opposed by Mr. Charles Brodie Locock, eldest son of Sir Charles Locock, Bart., who has come forward on the Liberal interest.

WESTMINSTER.—The requisition to Mr. Thomas Wakley, the coroner for West Middlesex, calling upon him to become a candidate for the representation of Westminster, has received a very large number of signatures. It will be presented in the course of the current week.

WEST RIDING.—Only one Conservative candidate is likely to be nominated by the Conservatives, the Hon. Stuart Wortley, M.P. for Bute.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TRIESTE, APRIL 12.—The transport of goods on the Southern Railway between this town and Vienna is to be discontinued from to-morrow, the 13th, until the 28th inst.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 9th instant. The malady of the King is becoming more aggravated. It is believed that he will not survive the present week. The disease has attacked the chest, accompanied by vomiting and stupor. The agitation of parties is increasing. The Queen is anxious to associate her son with the future King as Council, but her success in this undertaking is not probable. The Grand Duke Constantine strongly supports reforms in the Constitution. The hereditary Prince and the Royal Family go to Caserta daily.

Advices have also been received from Rome to the 9th instant. The Pope will address the Consistory on Friday next. He will describe the present situation of diplomatic affairs. It is asserted that he will reject the proposal of a Congress. Passports are given by the Roman authorities to volunteers for Piedmontese service from the States of the Church, but with the intimation that they will be regarded as exiles.

It appears, by the latest letters from Italy, that General Giulay did really address his troops privately in the terms stated by the Turin journals; but no "order of the day" was issued.

MR. BRIGHT AT MANCHESTER.—A large and influential meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union was held yesterday afternoon, at the Assembly-room of the Free Trade Hall. The meeting having been addressed by Mr. George Wilson (who presided), Sir Elkanah Armitage, Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. Thomas Porter, Mr. Thomas Barnes, and Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. George Thompson read an address from the Lancashire Reformers' Union to the constituencies of the United Kingdom, urging the general adoption of Mr. Bright's Reform Bill. The address was unanimously agreed to, and also a resolution thanking Mr. Bright for having laid his proposals before the country, at the same time pledging the meeting to every practicable assistance in carrying them into law. Mr. Bright, who was received with protracted cheering, addressed the meeting for the space of three-quarters of an hour.

After the Privy Council, yesterday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited the Crystal Palace, and in the evening honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

An Order in Council was issued yesterday appointing Sunday, the 1st of May, as a day of thanksgiving for the suppression of the Indian rebellion. The Archbishop of Canterbury was also ordered to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used on the occasion in all churches and chapels.

Mr. Cobden has been sailing on the Mississippi. He was at New Orleans at the date of the last accounts.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Only 940 quarters of English wheat have come to hand, coastwise, this week. Erased up, to-day, by land carriage, the receipts were limited, and the show of samples was small. The demand for all kinds was by no means so active as on Monday; nevertheless, that day's prices were supported. Importers of foreign wheat were very firm in their demands; but the amount of business doing in that article was limited, on former terms. Barley met a slow sale, at the late decline in value. Liberal supplies continue to reach us from the continent. We had a limited sale for malt, at previous quotations.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST
are as follows:—
One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.
There are, on an average, eight words in a line.
Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£ s. d.
For Quarter	0 6 6
,, Half-year	0 13 0
,, Year	1 6 0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations and of Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to MR. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

•• We shall be much obliged to our friends throughout the country who may have it in their power, to furnish us with the addresses, or extracts from the addresses, of candidates at the coming election, with the view of putting on record their opinions on the current ecclesiastical questions of the day.

SUMMARY.

A STATEMENT relative to the Peace negotiations will be made in both Houses of Parliament on Friday next, by which time, it is possible, some of the difficulties in the way of the meeting of the Italian Congress will have been removed. If, as is said, the conditions for a simultaneous disarmament have already been agreed upon in a bona fide spirit, and Austria has expressed her readiness to accept terms which will not call upon her to submit to any humiliation, considerable progress has been made in overcoming preliminary obstacles. But, how is it possible to believe this pleasing intelligence which is only the last of a series of tranquillising rumours renewed every few days for some three months past, and dissipated almost as soon as credited? This time, however, we may derive whatever comfort is possible from the intense activity of diplomacy. Sir James Hudson has hastily left his post at Turin to report progress in Downing-street. Lord Cowley also is coming over from Paris, and the Marquis d'Azeglio is immediately expected on a special mission from the Piedmontese Government. More confidence would be felt in these praiseworthy efforts to smooth the way to a pacific solution of the Italian question, did we not know that thousands of French troops are stationed at no great distance from the frontier of Sardinia, ready to advance at the word of command from the Tuilleries.

Meanwhile the Conference of Paris has been sitting on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities; which is but a branch of the great question that awaits diplomatic settlement—the extent to which Austria is to be permitted to overbear independent States in the South of Europe. As the recognition of Prince Couza as the Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia combined, virtually decrees the independence of those provinces, it was to be expected that Turkey, the suzerain, and Austria, the would-be "protector" of the Principalities should propose impracticable conditions. These Powers will, of course, however, be outvoted. Doubtless the Court of Vienna sees in this recognition of Roumanian independence a precedent for guaranteeing the independence of Italian States in the Baden Congress. Indeed, the one is a logical consequence of the other. But why insist on the evacuation of Lombardy and Venice by Austria, when the proclamation that the territory of Central Italy is inviolate must not only lead to constitutional changes in her Italian possessions, but oblige the Court of Vienna to follow there the example of other Italian sovereigns?

The arrangements for the General Elections are actively proceeding in every constituency, though Mr. Disraeli resolutely refuses to state when Parliament will be dissolved. Why this reserve? Is it merely affectation, or are Ministers resolved to delay the final appeal for their

own advantage, or, to quote the exact language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to "waste a year." The Home Secretary, distinctly enough, proclaims from the Treasury bench that the real question before the country "is, Shall the business of the State be conducted by the present Government or be transferred to other hands?" This view of the issue derives special significance from last night's revelations of political jobbing in Sir John Pakington's department, which, as Mr. Osborne said, ought to make it impossible that any future Parliament can allow the Admiralty to remain as it is. It ought also to dissipate the belief that has largely prevailed that the Derby Government in respect to questions of patronage and political intrigue is at all better than its predecessor. It scarcely needed the debate of last night to prove that Ministers are playing a desperate game in the present crisis. There is abundant evidence that no expense will be spared by the Carlton Club to obtain a majority in the new Parliament, and that, wherever there is the slightest chance of success, Derbyite candidates will be proposed.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Berkeley's motion in favour of the Ballot was rejected by a narrow majority of three votes in a thin House. The numbers on the division were—for leave to bring in a Bill, 99; against it, 102. If this division cannot be claimed by the friends of the Ballot as a marked triumph, the debate indicated the advance of the question. Lord John Russell, like Sir J. Graham, seems coming to the conclusion that the Ballot is "inevitable." In his address to his constituents the noble lord formally referred the question to public opinion. Last night he was more explicit. "I have," he said, "so far modified my opinions, that I do not think that, if secret voting was adopted, it would produce the serious consequences which I formerly believed it would. I formerly argued that it would tend to introduce so much deceit, so much desire in men to deceive and pretend to be what they were not, that it would have an injurious effect on the character of the English people. On further reflection I do not believe that it would have that injurious effect." After this declaration the country may be disposed to agree with Mr. Bright in the belief that "if the constituencies of the kingdom were to add to the present ballot vote in the House fifty or sixty more votes," Lord John Russell will be no obstacle to the adoption of the Ballot in any bill which may receive the sanction of Parliament. It will be seen that the hon. member for Birmingham is willing to give a fair consideration to the noble lord's programme of Reform, and that he describes his suggestion of a 6d. borough suffrage to be "an infinitely better proposition for the country than half a hundred of those fancy franchises about which so much has been said."

Lord Palmerston has issued his election address, but it is not at all in the nature of a programme. His lordship is consistent. Caring nothing for Reform, he says nothing about it. But from his place in Parliament he took some pains last week to explain that there is no "identity of opinion" between himself and Lord John Russell on the great question of the day. He retains his former opinions in favour of a 20s. county franchise and a "moderate" reduction of the qualification for boroughs. "Pray settle your differences," is Mr. Osborne's appeal to the leaders of the Opposition. "Impossible," proclaims Lord Palmerston; "I cannot subscribe to the Russell programme. It is altogether too Radical for my taste." For our own part, we are scarcely sorry at his Lordship's anxiety to appear before the country in the light of a Conservative statesman, or at his forwardness last night to denounce the Ballot in a speech, not too severely described by Mr. Berkeley as "flagrant and audacious rubbish." The ground is now being cleared for the re-organisation of the Liberal party under leaders of definite opinions, and with a settled programme.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

A RUMOUR flashed through the country on Monday last, that her Majesty's Ministers, scared at their own work, were disposed to deliberate again on the expediency of dissolving Parliament in the face of an European crisis, and that, possibly, a General Election would be postponed "to a more convenient opportunity." The rumour, no doubt, expresses the strong desire of the party who support Lord Derby, to avoid the ordeal through which his political necessities oblige them to pass, and may be read, moreover, as an indication that Anti-reform prospects are not quite so bright as they have been represented. But the withdrawal of the solemn announcement made in both Houses by the principal organs of the Derby Government, that an appeal to the country offered the only release from the dead-lock into which political

parties have got involved, would be too ridiculous, even for Mr. Disraeli. The only way in which such a consummation could be brought about would be the proposal of an address from the House of Commons to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to exercise her prerogative in the manner advised by her Ministers, and the adoption of that proposal by a majority of the House. If the latter could be relied upon, the former would soon be forthcoming, from what quarter we need not specify. But the policy of Dissolution has now gone too far to be reversed. "Hast thou appealed to Cesar? To Cesar thou shalt go!"

It is cheering to observe how utterly the country puts aside the special issue which Mr. Disraeli besought it to decide, and substitutes for it that upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained a significant silence. Judging from the tenor of the shower of addresses which has already moistened the thirsty political soil, Parliamentary Reform is a question in which the constituencies take a far livelier interest, than the patriotic support of Lord Derby—and, as we anticipated last week, immediate contact between languid members and their constituencies has wonderfully freshened in the former their sympathies with progress. Lord John Russell's programme appears to be the *minimum* of Reform which candidates professing Liberal opinions deem it imperative on them to endorse—whilst a large number of them—a considerable majority, we apprehend—see it to their interest to go beyond his Lordship to the extent, at least, of demanding the Ballot. The General Election, therefore, promises to result in this inestimable service—it will draw a sharp line beneath which no Minister who aims at carrying a Reform Bill will dare to descend. It will establish the claims of the people up to that mark, *at the lowest*—a vast advance, be it remembered, upon what appeared in the late debate to be the preponderating opinion of the now moribund House. Thus far, we think, the ground may be regarded as already made good, even before the battle is fought—how much further the people may carry their success will mainly depend upon their own courage and firmness.

Fortunately, the Tories are blindly lending their best aid in quickening and deepening in most of our borough constituencies the Reform feeling which had been too long dormant. Theirs, as they instinctively discern, is a desperate, and, perhaps, a last, struggle for ascendancy, as a party. They must succeed now, or hopelessly fall. A return of an equal or even a somewhat increased number of members ready to adopt their Shibboleth, will not, by any means, secure them in the same position as that which they have filled for the last five years. Unless they gain an actual majority, they will have lost the key of their stronghold—and before another General Election it will be in the occupation of their adversaries. Parliamentary Reform will be to the constituencies, what the distribution of Minié rifles was to the British army in the last great war—and if, with a large extension of the suffrage we should get the Ballot, it will resemble the addition of Armstrong guns. Toryism will never be able to stand before a constituent body thus armed. The leaders of the party, and those subalterns who plan all the details of party strategy, know this full well—and hence they are starting candidates for the impending election in the most unlikely, as well as in the most likely, places. Nothing could be more conducive to the rapid development of the Reform sentiment. The very appearance of a Conservative candidate in a quiet borough, hitherto stagnantly Liberal, liberates an immense volume of latent Reform conviction—and drowsy members are everywhere transformed into wide-awake candidates. There will, of course, be the usual number of particular gains and losses from the adoption of these desperate tactics—but whether the balance of them be for or against the people, certain it is that the *general* gain in point of tone, life, and earnestness, will be with the onward party—for politics seldom become fruitful until they become impregnated with passion.

Thus far, then, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with appearances. The issue, we believe, may be awaited with perfect calmness. The new House, so far as can be safely conjectured, will consist mainly of the same members, as the House just about to be dissolved. The proportions of parties will not, it is presumable, be largely altered. But the spirit of the House will be greatly changed. We venture to predict that the hon. member for Birmingham will not be such a bugbear to the newly elect, as he was to those who thought themselves, at the close of last session, in quiet possession for another session or two. A Parliament elected to pass a Reform Bill, must necessarily be short lived—and men legislating under a conviction that they will shortly have to beg a renewal of

their trust from constituencies indefinitely popularised, will read their duty with unwontedly Liberal sympathies.

On the whole, we remain confident that the appeal to the country will be fairly answered—and that the Constitution, "thrown to be scrambled for on every hustings," will come out of the ordeal, not only safe, but purified. We rejoice in the belief that the Parliament about to be chosen will lift the representative system out of the deep ruts in which it has systematically run for the last twenty years. Our local leaders, whose business it has long been to obstruct the independent choice of constituencies, will be swept away by the rush of newly-qualified electors, and will find, we sincerely hope, that the processes of bamboozlement with which they have rendered themselves but too familiar, have become obsolete under the new order of things. We may not get all we want—we may not get anything so easily as we could wish—but we do expect to get, by means of the coming General Election, an electoral machinery by which the real wishes of the country may be readily ascertained, and an end put to much of what we cannot but designate respectable humbug. To forward this most desirable object, we feel assured our readers, one and all, will cheerfully exert themselves to the utmost—and we believe they may put forth their efforts in the most confident conviction that a glorious triumph will be their reward.

WAR OR PEACE?

THIS momentous alternative, fraught with incalculable issues, divides the attention of the public with the domestic question of Reform. While we write, for aught we can tell, the die may be cast. Hitherto, we frankly confess, we have looked upon the several minatory movements of France, on the one hand, and Austria, on the other, as mainly diplomatic manœuvres, each intended to bring about changes in the moral position of the antagonists which might eventuate in a compromise consistent with "the honour," as it is called, of both powers. We doubt whether the Emperor Napoleon, when he first intimated distrust of Austria, seriously contemplated war. We doubt whether the Emperor of Austria, in his resistance of successive propositions, really believed in the probability of war. Both powers have flourished cudgels until their blood has got warmer than is safe—and both have gone so far in menaces, as almost to have stepped beyond the possibility of a peaceful retreat—while Italy, the ostensible occasion of the dispute, is desperately intent upon inflaming it—and Victor Emanuel, the King of Sardinia, pursuing dynastic aims under Liberal professions, guided by Count Cavour, spares no effort so to stir up the embers of national feeling in Italy as to bring the two rival powers as speedily as possible to blows. The last news from the continent looks a shade more pacific—but no one would be now bold enough to maintain that the balance of probabilities is in favour of the maintenance of peace.

In this as in all other quarrels, neither party is without good logical reasons—and neither, perhaps, is, in any very material degree, influenced by those reasons. Sardinia, doubtless, has best right to complain. A constitutional government, hemmed in by provinces absolutised (we can find no other term to express our meaning) by Austria, is in a position of normal disquietude. Her most cherished institutions are at the mercy of a giant and overbearing neighbour who hates them. Her rapid growth in all that makes nations enlightened and free does but provoke danger. All manner of hectoring demands are made upon her as opportunity favours. All manner of onward aspirations have to be checked or suppressed in deference to the known dislikes of a foreign Potentate. An intolerable expense is entailed on her by the assumed and apparent necessity of keeping up an army of defence immensely beyond her resources. The cry of the oppressed in Italy constantly rings in her ears. No wonder, therefore, if Sardinia looks eagerly and restlessly about her for means of escape from this immittigable burden. And yet, if the security of her free institutions, and the unobstructed and unthreatened development of her national resources, were Sardinia's only object, we cannot see why they might not have been attained as well beyond the Alps as in Belgium, and by virtue of the same kind of European guarantee. If, when the Treaty of Paris was under discussion, Count Cavour had asked on behalf of his master, and his country, the same protection which was then being arranged for the Danubian Principalities, we can scarcely doubt that he might have returned to Turin with the amplest assurance to his countrymen of safety from Austria. There seems but little room to doubt that this would not have answered his purpose. What he really desires is, as he has lately explained to Lord Malmesbury—"a national

and separate government for Lombardy and Venetia," but he did not add, as he might have done, "under the dynastic rule of the ancient House of Savoy."

Nor is the Emperor of Austria devoid of logical grounds for his position. The provinces he possesses in Italy—the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, at least, about which Sardinia evinces such anxiety—are his by the same right as that by which Victor Emanuel rules over Sardinia. The treaty of Vienna so assigned them—and treaties, when they favour the interests of any of the Great Powers, are sacred and unassailable things. Austria's domination over the States of Central Italy, is the result, it is true, of her own business in the treaty-making line—and "the abnormal condition" of these States, (to use the language of diplomacy) is "admitted by all the Cabinets of Europe." But Austria may plead that what is abnormal is not necessarily a violation of international right—and that she has quite as clear a title to prescribe absolutism for these States, as Sardinia has to demand that they shall have "institutions similar to those existing in Piedmont." So far logic. But Austria has yet to learn that nations do not exist for Sovereigns, although Sovereigns do for nations—that the rights of humanity are prior to the conventional rights of treaties—and that although her Italian possessions were guaranteed to her by a treaty drawn up, subscribed, and ratified, by the representatives of European dynasties, the people who are thus disposed of without being taken into consultation, and who never have been, and never will be, parties to the arrangement, cannot justly be coerced into perpetual submission to their bondage. Austria, it has now been proved, *cannot govern Italy*. Whether the failure arises from difference of race, or from that wondrous stupidity which seems to be the result of the Papal religion on the German mind—the fact is patent to the whole world that Austria cannot rule her Italian possessions. She can keep them chained, but she cannot domesticate them.

The Emperor of the French, too, has good logical reasons for doing as he has done. Austrian mismanagement in Italy is a running sore detrimental to the repose, and exhaustive of the vitality, of continental Europe. But he, too, is swayed by other motives than those which lie on the surface—motives, however, which may find some justification in the necessity of defending his person and his dynasty from those Italian refugees who, driven to desperation by German tyranny, see no hope but in removing the supposed key-stone of the arch of continental despotism.

It is clear from this rapid survey of the Powers at issue on the Italian question that the only real solution of the difficulty is to be found in the withdrawal of Austria from her Trans-Alpine possessions. It is equally clear that she does not intend this, and will not consent to it but under compulsion. Unless, therefore, it be true that the mediation of Great Britain has availed to bring about an agreement to a general disarmament prior to an European Congress, we fear that war must ensue. The fever of Italy, running to a crisis in Sardinia, will bring on, sooner or later, an interference by one of the two great Powers—and the first blow struck will summon Europe to arms. There seems no existing necessity for *our* being dragged into the conflict. If we cannot avert it, it is to be hoped we may have the wisdom to stand aloof from it—and when the belligerents have exhausted their fury and their finances, to step in and mediate with better chances of success. Nor do we yet discern in the present state of things any good reason why we should pause in the contemplated work of Reform, nor any serious harm that can ensue from a General Election. Lord Malmesbury may, for aught we can say, be as inefficient a Foreign Secretary as, somehow or other, all foreign secretaries have been held to be by the admirers of Lord Palmerston—but really we detect no conclusive proof of it. At any rate, he is not likely to commit the country to any irretrievable extent during the six weeks that must intervene between the dismissal of one Parliament and the assembling of another—and should war unhappily break out immediately, diplomacy will be at a standstill, and can only wait the issue in silence. Argument is useless when combatants are engaged in measuring each other's strength. In such a disastrous case, we will only wish, what we dare not hope, that Italy may find herself at the close of the mortal struggle which will be waged on her soil, the better for the awful expenditure of blood and treasure which will have been made in her name, and, ostensibly at least, in her behalf.

NOTES ON THE ELECTION.

THOUGH little more than a week has elapsed since the announcement that Parliament is to be dissolved, most of the cities and boroughs of the United Kingdom are already provided with

candidates to try their fortune in the electoral strife. In looking through the list we have given in another column, it will not fail to be observed how few members of the present Parliament have voluntarily retired from the field. The only names of note that we recall as not likely to re-appear in the next muster-roll of the House of Commons are those of Mr. Lowe, who has gone out of favour with his Kidderminster constituents; Sir A. Elton, whose vote in favour of the Government Reform Bill has offended the electors of Bath; and General Thompson, who gives way to the local claims of Mr. Titus Salt at Bradford. According to present appearances, the new Parliament will consist mainly of the same elements as the last.

It is remarkable that in two only out of the metropolitan boroughs are there symptoms of a contest. The proposed candidature of Lord Stanley for the City of London has come to nothing. If, as Sir James Graham says, the real issue before the country is, "Reform, or no Reform: a Liberal policy, or tame submission to Lord Derby," London is likely to make no uncertain choice. The four sitting members are destined to a walk over the course. In Lambeth, Mr. F. Doulton succeeds to Mr. W. Williams, while the probable exchange of Sir Morton Peto for Mr. Cox in Finsbury and of Mr. Pellatt for Sir Charles Napier for Southwark, will improve the character of metropolitan representation. A Parliament of Napier, with their old-womanish alarms and periodical panics about French invasion, would speedily double the public burdens, and bring the nation to the verge of bankruptcy.

In the larger boroughs, there are signs of apathy on the Reform question not creditable to the middle classes. For the sake of peace, and to avoid the inconvenience of a contested election, the bulk of the Liberal party of Stroud appear willing to condone the anti-Reform offences and eccentricities of a Horsman; and Liverpool, and York, and Oldham, by returning a Liberal and Conservative, consent to be neutralised in a Parliament which is to re-adjust the constitution! These important boroughs might wisely follow the example of Carlisle, which puts up another Liberal by the side of Sir J. Graham; of Leeds, which proposes to substitute a Forster for a Beecroft; of the West Riding, which breaks the truce with Conservatism by proposing to carry two Reformers; of Newcastle, which promises to send up an advanced Radical for a moderate Whig; and of Norwich, where the energy and union of Reformers has driven opposition out of the field.

If the new Parliament is likely to lose by the retirement of some conspicuous Reformers and the absence of others, whose claims are overlooked in the mania for local candidates, it will probably gain by the return of new men, who will do good service to the popular cause. We have no doubt that Mr. Cobden will be restored to an assembly which is incomplete without the great Free-trade leader; and that the election of Mr. Edward Baines and Mr. Forster, of Burley; Mr. Titus Salt, of Bradford; Mr. Ashworth, of Bolton; and perhaps of Mr. Barnes, will greatly reinforce the ranks of Reformers and strengthen the hands of the Voluntary party in the House of Commons.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

The Rev. Dr. Carlile, of Woolwich, has edited, and Mr. Bennett, of Bishopsgate-street, has published, a tract which should be read by all who take an interest in this subject. It is a journal of a voyage with Coolie immigrants, from Calcutta to Trinidad, only last year, by Captain and Mrs. Swinton, late of the ship *Salsette*. The following passages will serve to show that we and our correspondents did not advise the Christian people of England to protest against the extension of this system without sufficient cause:—

The British ship *Salsette* was chartered in Calcutta, to convey a cargo of Coolie emigrants from that city to our island of Trinidad. She sailed from the Hooghly on the 17th day of March last; was under the command of an experienced seaman, Captain Swinton; had an adequate body of competent sailors; met with no disaster from storm or hurricane; and arrived at her destination early in July. She embarked Coolies to the number of 324, infants included, being equal to 274 adults; and during the voyage she lost, by death, 120 Coolies! It will be remembered that there was no prevalent epidemic to account for this excessive mortality. Individual cases of cholera and of fever there were; but these cases were all isolated ones, and no kind of epidemic assailed the Coolies.

That the mortality was not caused by any want of attention to the Coolies, is proved to demonstration by the following medical testimony. Captain Swinton, on arriving at the island, requested an official investigation of the causes of the heavy mortality. This was granted, and resulted in the placing in his hands the following decisive testimony:—

"Trinidad, 23rd July, 1858.

"I certify that, notwithstanding the heavy mortality which occurred on board the ship *Salsette*, among the Indian immigrant passengers, I believe that the said

immigrants were carefully attended to, both by Captain Swinton and his officers. I believe, further, that the mortality depended on causes beyond their control.

"HENRY MITCHELL, M.D.,
Agent-General of Emigration.

"To Captain E. Swinton, ship *Salsette*."

The following are extracts from the journal of Captain Swinton:—

March 26th, 1858. A little orphan girl, four years of age, died in a state of great emaciation, she was in this state when put on board, with an aunt, only ten years old, to take care of her. An old woman brought a baby, two years old, quite dead from starvation, having taken no food, and having lost its father and mother before embarkation. Sent for the little girl two years old, before mentioned, and from her history it appears that her brother and sister died at the "dépôt" before embarkation, and the infant was sent with her. Three children, from six to ten years old, were sent on board without parents. Saw a little boy dying on deck; a most dreadfully emaciated creature; won't eat.

27th. About twenty sick. Died, of dysentery, one infant boy five years, and a young man twenty-eight years old. An old man and his sons were called on deck and asked if they had not been rejected by the doctor, when they replied they had; but the Sircar told them if they did not go he would beat them out of the dépôt. This is the second instance of such an occurrence.

April 18th. A little girl, two years old, died, though no previous illness; it lost its mother about ten days since, and its father appears sorry for it. A girl, about fourteen, sick, who was sent by the dépôt Sircar, with an infant, two years old, whose mother died at the dépôt.

19th. A young man of twenty died, who was only brought to the doctor yesterday. A little girl died from inability of its mother to suckle it. A boy, six years old, dying; this is the first time he has been brought to the doctor, though he is nearly dead now, and cannot last long. A young woman fell down the fore hatch and hurt her spine very much; doctor put leeches to it, but would have known nothing of the accident but for the mate seeing her fall.

May 3rd. A woman died of dysentery. This makes seventy dead. It is dreadful mortality; still any one who had ever sailed with them would not wonder at it, as they are so badly selected at the dépôt, and so many diseased sent on board. Besides, their habits are so beastly, and personal cleanliness so neglected, and being such a weakly emaciated set, they require a suitable number of male and female nurses, who should be adequately remunerated, to look after and attend to them.

17th. An old woman died from sheer debility; rejected at the dépôt. I intend applying to the Government at home on behalf of my owners, for having had such people put on board; the captain having no control in the matter. A nice little girl, five years old, died, who got a relapse of diarrhoea, although at one time she was quite lively. This makes about fifty adults.

26th. Three Coolies died; a man, a fine girl eighteen, who attended a little orphan boy, and a boy twelve, who had cholera some time since and got better, but relapsed. An old woman died, who would not confess that she was ill, and only came before the doctor a few hours before her death. This mortality is dreadful, and without any means of being checked. A great reformation is required in the system of Coolie emigration. One of the twins all but gone.

28th. The doctor says he wants medicine (chalk-mixture), and two men died of diarrhoea. Coolie blind man dead; a little girl and its mother almost gone also. Doctor asked me if I intended to call at St. Helena, as he was out of chalk-powder and laudanum, both essentially required for the Coolies' complaint. I replied, not unless he insisted on it, as it would put the ship to considerable expense by doing so.

June 6th. Sick Coolie getting beef soup. Doctor found a man, who was suspected of foul play to his child, very weak. Cross-questioned two interpreters and our third mate, who had sailed with Coolies before, respecting Coolies' ships, and took notes. From all I can learn, they are infinitely better treated and cared for here than in any other ships, and mortality not greater. Interpreter says 105 have died here, and he is not far off the truth; I asked this question to see how far I could rely on his information.

27th. One woman died, aged twenty-five. One man died after long sickness; had swelled legs, an almost infallible sign of dissolution amongst these people. Doctor thinks if they had got two or three doses of castor-oil on leaving, and more exercise, it would have saved many of them. Coolies performing on deck.

July 2nd. A girl of fifteen died. Dr. Anderson, and custom-house officer and harbour-master, came on board; thought the Coolies a miserable set, and the mortality dreadful, and were surprised at such people being sent. They expressed themselves well pleased with the ventilation and accommodation.

Mrs. Swinton remarks:—

Out of the 324 Coolies who came on board, I do not believe five, at most, either know where they are going, or what is to be their occupation. My heart often yearned over them, in thinking of the way they were entrapped, as many of them asked me to recommend them to get a good situation on their arrival at the island. A great many on board were not calculated for the labour they would have to perform. With respect to food and clothing, dry biscuit with water for breakfast, is not suitable food for a woman nursing, as bread is considered most injurious for all emigrants, as being the main cause of bringing on dysentery. I think to allow them more rice, with some fish, would be better. We had no dried fish on board; they do not like sago, which was amply supplied. . . . Preserved milk is most requisite for women and children; we had none put on board by the Government, but what little I had I shared with them. They only get two meals a-day, but I think if the same quantity were given in three meals it would be better, as they eat too much at the second. Some hide what they cannot eat, and before they eat it, it turns sour, and brings on diarrhoea; though every means were used to prevent their hiding any away. . . . I would recommend that tank water be substituted for Hooghly water, which, though passed through a sort of filter, retains much that is unfit for use. The clothes supplied are both badly selected and insufficient for the voyage. A couple of extra bales of clothes would add much to their comfort, so that the doctor might be able to give some to those that required them. The Coolies

themselves should not have the charge of their clothes, on account of their dirty habits; indeed, some of them would have arrived in a state of nudity, had I not supplied them from my own wardrobe.

To these statements Captain Swinton adds the following testimony:—

Having passed a year in China, I think this a favourable opportunity of calling the attention of the "slaves" friend to the system of Coolie emigration from China. The Coolies there are entrapped into a dépôt kept at Macao until a ship can be chartered, when they are placed on board, not knowing any particulars respecting their destination, &c., and which has been the cause of some of our captains and crews having been murdered. During my stay at Hong Kong, two ships came in with Chinese Coolies in a state of mutiny, and, when brought before the magistrates, gave as a reason for their conduct, that they were put on board without having any knowledge of where they were to be taken to. I believe sentence of death was passed on them, but commuted to imprisonment for life. Our ship was offered a large sum to take Chinese Coolies, but has declined; and we took Chinese emigrants to Australia, 500 in number, of whom only eight died, after three months and a day's passage. Proper accommodation is not provided for the Chinese Coolies. They are (to use the phrase known in slave-ships) "packed and sold," and merely "paddy" (unclean rice) and oil put on board for their food.

Need we do more than call attention to the above, to induce every Christian man and woman in Great Britain to remonstrate with the Government and Parliament on the countenance given to a system, than which the African slave trade can hardly be worse? It will be of little use to send missionaries to India and China if we tolerate any longer such atrocities.

What credit will be given to us for sincerity, what confidence can we hope to obtain as governors, if we apply to the East Indies and China almost as bad a system as that which has desolated Africa? No wonder the Colonial-office shrank from inquiry, when they must—if they know anything about the colonies, or have not entirely abandoned them to the planters, legislators and attorneys, bishops and governors—have known of all the circumstances narrated in the journal of Captain Swinton. And yet, in the teeth of such facts, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton authorised the exportation of 3,000 Coolies to Jamaica as a beginning. But the mortality on board ship is not greater than that which awaits such Coolies as may be fixed for five years on Lord Airlie's estates, at the Ferry Tavern. What will the Hertfordshire and Taunton electors say to their representatives after reading these statements?

Brixton.

signed, is circulating at Florence and Leghorn. The petitioners, in accepting the Congress, express their unanimous opinion that the legitimate grievances of the Italians deserve redress. They demand:

That the pacification of the Peninsula be based on the independence of all the states composing it.

That the private treaties made since 1815 be annulled.

That the right of military occupation of Ferrara, Co-macchio, and Plaisance be abolished, as destructive of the independence of the states.

That the states composing Italy be rendered as strong, and be placed on as equal a footing as possible.

That in each of them the maintenance of internal order be entrusted only to native troops.

That there be preserved in Italy no other fortresses than are recognised as indispensable to the defence of the national soil; and that the garrisons of those fortresses be mixed—that is to say, formed by contingents from each of the Italian states, proportionately to their population.

That a special act shall establish a federal authority, to be charged with all that concerns the military defence of Italy.

That representative institutions, principally founded on municipal laws and the liberty of the press, be granted to the Italian states.

The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* has furnished detailed and remarkable proofs of the enthusiasm of the Italian population in the new struggle for independence, gathered during a journey from Rome. In the Eternal city the emigration to Piedmont is restrained by various moral and material checks. Nevertheless, it was reckoned that more than 300 volunteers had left Rome before he quitted the city, on the 17th of March. Funds had been subscribed in Rome not only to favour the departure of these volunteers, but also for a gift of war horses to Piedmont, in imitation of the Tuscans, who have mounted fifty Piedmontese troopers at their own expense. Here is an example of the spirit of the population:—

At Perugia, a town bordering on the Tuscan frontier, and distinguished at all times for its daring as well as for its detestation of the temporal power of the Pope, not only were there from fifteen to twenty departures of volunteers every night, but three hundred papal carabiniers, constituting the whole garrison of the town, were more eager to join in the march than the town's people themselves, and were meditating a rush across country to Sienna and Leghorn, deserting with their arms and accoutrements, with flying standards and braying trumpets.

In Tuscany the volunteer movements have been far more rapid and general than in the Roman States:

One hundred and fifty volunteers left in one evening from Pisa; two hundred marched off in a body from Lucca; at Florence several hundreds, amongst them youths of the noblest and wealthiest families, have left the luxuries of their home to enlist as private soldiers in the Piedmontese regiments. I only need mention such names as Peruzzi, Serristori, and Antinori, which now answer the muster-roll of a Sardinian drill sergeant, by the side of the peasants and artisans taken from their work by the Piedmontese law of conscription. No later than yesterday the son of General Perrone (of him who died a hero's death at the battle of Novara, in 1849), the same youth who was till lately attached to the Sardinian legation in London, and filled now the post of secretary of the Sardinian Legation in Tuscany—a handsome, noble, amiable youth, whom even oblivious May Fair and Belgravia may not yet have quite forgotten—had left office and rank, and joined a Piedmontese cavalry regiment, as a simple trooper, answering those who would have persuaded him that a man may serve his country in the cabinet no less than in the field, that "It would be a crying shame if any one of the four sons of General Perrone should be found elsewhere than in the field when the destinies of his country were at stake."

Out of the 10,000 to 12,000 volunteers whom Piedmont has already under her standard, no less than one-third are estimated to have left from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. This is all done in broad daylight:—

The noblest and wealthiest citizens openly supply the means for their journey, and even the Sardinian Minister freely and liberally provides them with passage and means of conveyance from Leghorn to Genoa.

In Tuscany all are ready and willing to go, and all have it in their power to go; but many of them are only detained partly by the great eagerness the Government evinces that they should take themselves off, and partly by the warning of their best advisers, who justly interpret that eagerness of the Government, attribute it to the right causes, are determined to baffle it.

The heads of the Liberal party think they may have to settle accounts with their ruler, the Grand Duke, and are not willing to be deprived of the means of bringing him to reason. That sovereign finds that he is the only *Tedesco* in all Tuscany; that he is alone in the presence of his subjects, and that the Austrians, although placed only a few miles beyond the Tuscan frontier, could not think, at the present crisis, of flying to his rescue. He has a little army of his own of 8,000 to 10,000 men—fine, well-disciplined, good-spirited soldiers, who, it is well understood, will on no pretence whatever fight for or with the Austrians, or against Sardinia and the national party.

Should war really break out between Austria and Piedmont, it is fully expected that Tuscany would bring into the field as her own contingent the whole of the Grand Ducal army now under arms, and the swarms of volunteers who are now champing the bit, eager to join in the fray.

By obtaining from the Sovereign Pontiff the administrative separation of the provinces beyond the Apennines, in conformity with the propositions communicated in 1856 to the Cabinets of London and Paris.

"May England," says the memorandum, in conclusion, "obtain the realisation of these conditions! Italy, relieved and pacified, will bless her; and Sardinia, who has so often invoked her co-operation and assistance in favour of her unfortunate fellow-countrymen, will vow to her an imperishable gratitude."

A petition addressed to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the five Great Powers, and very numerously

The writer thus describes the spirit of the Tuscan people:—

I only wish you could see and hear the people about me? you would see another look, gait, and bearing, quite in contrast to the habitual appearance of this somewhat enervated and frivolous population. There is only one talk amongst people of all ranks and classes, only one object, only one thought: how everybody is to do not only what his country expects of him, but what his country, by the word of its leaders, bids him.

Those who cannot serve their country with their persons have shown the greatest readiness to serve it with their purses—

Subscriptions have been opened, and the lists laid before the public, in order to defray the expenses of these volunteers. At the head of these lists is the Marquis Sino Capponi, the man without contradiction of the highest character in Tuscany. The same lists boast names of the highest standing, and not a few churchmen (mostly country pastors) amongst them. Capponi subscribed for 20,000 lire to the Sardinian Loan, and an equal sum to the Volunteer Fund. Hundreds of thousand lire have already been subscribed—sums more than adequate to the present need. The exertions of the Marquis Bartolomei in these affairs are too well known to your readers. The mere fact of the publicity of these subscriptions, of their avowed object, is a perfect wonder in Italy. These lists are not only before the public, but the names of the most distinguished subscribers will be printed, lest it should be thought that the national movement is working in the dark.

Salvagnoli's pamphlet (to which we lately referred), which has been sold by thousands, has been followed by another, entitled "Austria and Tuscany." In the second case, the Government attempted to forbid its sale, and to prosecute its author and publisher.

The matter being referred to the courts there has been found in Tuscany law enough not only to acquit writers and printers, but to order that the sale of the book should no longer be interfered with, and to allow the bookseller in his turn to bring an action against the police, giving thus in fact the most complete sanction to the sale of the book, and the most complete satisfaction to its author and the public. The whole of the advocates of the Florentine court, with the exception of one only, have protested against the illegal and arbitrary act of the seizure of the pamphlet, and of the prosecution of its authors. Since then it has become a watchword for all Tuscans to declare openly their agreement with or adhesion to the ideas contained in both pamphlets. A subscription has publicly been opened to strike a medal in honour of Salvagnoli, in remuneration of his spirited production, every subscriber thereby signifying his perfect approbation of the principles therein developed; and the other pamphlet, "Toscana ed Austria," the object of which is to prove how fatal the connexion of the Tuscan court with the Austrian government has hitherto been, and how necessary it is that Tuscany should henceforth pursue a contrary policy, and join Piedmont in her national movement against the Austrian dominions—is made the theme of numerous addresses to the Sardinian minister at Florence, Cavalier Buoncompagni; these addresses are signed by the most conspicuous persons of the capital no less than of the provinces, all signifying their adhesion—such is the word—both to the pamphlet and to the Piedmontese policy, which has now become synonymous with national Italian.

At Rome they are raising large subscriptions in aid of young men who enrol themselves as soldiers in Piedmont. More than 300 are already prepared to march. It appears from the *Opinione* that some Roman princes have shown themselves favourable to the Italian movement. The Lombardian emigration to Piedmont continues. Mothers excite their sons and some have even made their children, youths of sixteen, swear the oath against the Austrians which the mother of Hannibal made him take against the ancient Romans. One woman, whose third son, a boy of fourteen followed his two elder brothers, burst forth in the most violent imprecations against the Austrians and prophesied their ruin since even children abhor them.

The agitation in the Romagna following the announcement of the Congress is indescribable. The municipal authorities are everywhere urged by the people to press reform upon the Government. Government is powerless wherever there are no foreign troops.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONGRESS ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Pays* of Monday evening states that if the information it has received be correct, the difficulties which obstructed the assembling of the Congress are definitively removed. The Powers are said to have agreed upon the conditions under which they will disarm simultaneously, and thereupon Austria had given in her adhesion to the Congress, which would meet in a few days. The *Pays* publishes this news under reservation, but believes it correct.

The official *Prussian Gazette* of Monday publishes a leading article, of which the following is a summary:—

During the last few days uneasiness has taken possession of the public mind at the news that the assembling of the Congress has again become doubtful. The anticipation of a new and dangerous crisis which that news arouses has increased public fears. Without wishing to maintain the groundlessness of the intelligence we nevertheless believe ourselves permitted to assume that, in spite of the serious turn affairs have taken, the

efforts of the mediating Powers are not yet to be regarded as terminated, and indeed a step of a mediatorial nature has just been taken by the Prussian Government. Keeping in view the repeated declarations of France of a peaceful tendency, the hope still remains that mediation in the impending difficult questions may possibly be proceeded with. In the meantime, the country, with provident regard for coming emergencies, may be strong in the consciousness that, above all things, its Government has, during the negotiations for mediation, neglected no steps which could enable Prussia to fulfil the duties imposed upon her by her position towards Germany and Europe. Government may hope to meet with the confidence of the country, and many entertain the expectation of finding on the part of her German federal allies a similar confidence animated by similar endeavours.

The semi-official correspondence (*Oestreichische Correspondenz*) of Vienna, published an article, of which the following is a summary:—"Austria has given undeniable proof of her love of peace by the manner in which she met Lord Cowley's mission, and afterwards by accepting the proposals for a Congress. Willingly would Austria make sacrifices in order to preserve peace, but she cannot do so merely to grant others delay before the commencement of war. The disarming of Piedmont has been stated as a preliminary condition, which condition was supported by England; whilst Austria, on the other hand, proposed a general disarming as the first act of the Congress, thereby adding a fifth preliminary point to those already proposed. France did not think it possible to make Piedmont disarm alone, and Austria thereupon proposed a general disarming before the Congress began, in order to ensure essential guarantees for the maintenance of peace." The article concludes thus:—"How could it be thought possible that Austria would join the Congress, unless substantial proofs were given that the spirit which actuates her prevails also in all the other cabinets?"

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL APPEAL TO GERMANY.

The *Moniteur* has published another article, which contains some significant expressions. Thus, after stating that France respects national rights, it closes with the following remarks:—

The policy of France has not two weights nor two measures; she weighs in the same scales the interests of all nations.

What she intends to make respected in Italy, she will respect herself in Germany.

It is not we who will be menaced by the example of a national Germany which would conciliate its federal organization with the unitary tendencies, the principle of which has been already established in the great commercial union of the Zollverein. Everything which develops in neighbouring States relations created by commerce, industry, and progress, promotes civilisation, and everything which promotes civilisation raises France.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

Writing on Thursday evening, the Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

People who insist on shutting their eyes to what is actually under their nose cling to this Congress as a certain and safe lightning conductor; but the electric fluid is diffused over too vast a canopy on both sides of Alp to be directed earthwards, even by such a paratonnerre as Lord Malmesbury. Milton (who lived before Benjamin Franklin) likens the adverse hosts of heaven to two huge clouds wafted by contrary currents over the Caspian Sea, and loaded with thunder. France, even on the eve of the great march on Moscow, never had set in motion such an overwhelming mass of improved artillery, such enthusiastic legions fresh from Crimean and Algerine triumphs, such horse, foot, and dragoons, as are now marshalled between the Rhone and the Alps. At Antibes on the Var, there are 12,000; at Grenoble on the Isère, 40,000; at Valence, 30,000; at Lyons, 60,000; at Besançon, 20,000. At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and material; and out of the 80,000 in Algiers it is positively true that 50,000 are expecting to be drafted into Italy. I have no certain data to rely on as to what is going on beyond the Ticino or on the left bank of the Po, but earthworks and palissades, and bastions and redoubts, are disfiguring the whole territory. The *Trieste Zeitung* says that a million of francs in copper coin, kept in reserve at Milan, has been carried off to Verona, and that even the hoard of Government tobacco was not held to be safe till removed thither also. That young Kaiser Franz Joseph does, in fact, wish for war as the only escape from bankruptcy is what all I glean from Vienna papers unmistakably suggests. That Napoleon III. is quite willing and ready to oblige him is what I have not the slightest doubt of. If anyone else wants to meddle with the two antagonists, he is quite welcome to indulge in the whim. That is altogether a matter of choice, not necessity.

The French journals no longer refrain from noticing the military and naval movements that take place in the country. The Marseilles journals register accurately the arrivals of troops from Africa, and those of Toulon mention the name of every ship, be it a man-of-war or a transport, which is fitted out for use. The Algerine troops are not quartered on the inhabitants; a camp has been prepared for them near the railway terminus at Marseilles, where they are quartered until their departure for the camp of Sathonay. At Havre an order has been received to call out the marines between twenty and forty years of age, in the proportion of a tenth for each quarter. The transport frigates *Descartes* and *Orinoque* and the steam corvette *Caffarelli*, were put into commission on Thursday. At Rochefort the order has been received to provide three more frigates, the *Flora*, the *Circe*, and the *Semiramis*, with screws at the shortest possible notice. From different ports transport ships have been directed to Toulon.

Contracts (says the *Revue de la Marne*) have been entered into by the Ministry of War with some timber merchants at St. Menehould (Marne) for the supply of 800,000 tent pegs.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* [the Austrian organ] has been suppressed without warning or previous formality of any kind.

AUSTRIA.

WARLIKE SYMPTOMS.

Much alarm was excited by the publication of the following despatch in Saturday's *Times*.

"VIENNA, Friday Evening.

"The long-expected crisis is at hand.

"A corps of 50,000 men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow and on following days.

"Another corps of 60,000 men is to be assembled here.

"A reserve corps of 70,000 men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia.

"The reserves of the army in Italy, and of the army corps about to leave this city, have been called in."

Writing at length on the morning of the same day the *Times* correspondent says:—

In a few days it will probably be my painful duty to inform you that Austria has declared war against Sardinia, information having reached me of an authentic character that the Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed his resolve not to be the *Spielball* ("football") in the most correct translation of the word of the Emperor of the French. Great complaints are made of the want of good faith of the French Government, which solemnly promised that it would make Sardinia disarm if Austria accepted those four propositions which were mentioned in one of my recent letters. Instead of keeping that promise—which was made to the British and Prussian Governments—the Paris Cabinet advised Count Cavour not to disarm, and subsequently proposed that both Austria and Sardinia should withdraw their forces from the frontiers. The proposition was made by one of the mediating Powers to Austria, who rejected it, but at the same time expressed her readiness to disarm, if France and Sardinia would do so likewise. The mediating Power—it was probably England—communicated the offer made by Austria to the Emperor Napoleon, who indirectly rejected it, inasmuch as he ordered the armaments to be continued with the greatest possible despatch. Such conduct on the part of the French monarch naturally confirms the Austrians in their suspicion that he is resolved on going to war, and they are therefore now considering whether it would not be better to take the initiative, and endeavour to put the Sardinians *hors de combat* before the French are fully prepared to take the field. The night before last a council of war, at which the Emperor presided, was held, and it was not at an end until towards four in the morning, although it had met soon after ten in the evening. It is not unlikely that the question relative to the advisability of immediately declaring war against Sardinia was mooted; but no positive intelligence has yet reached me on the subject.

Another despatch of Friday's date is as follows:—

"A numerous corps d'armée was reviewed here to-day on the Schmelzer practising-ground in the presence of the Emperor. The troops were most enthusiastic. The formation of a new battalion of Grenadiers to be attached to the army in Italy, and the augmentation of already existing battalions by calling in conscripts, &c., has been decided on."

A despatch for Turin dated Friday, says:—

"Letters from Milan announce the arrival at that town of two battalions of Croats. Orders had been issued to the railway directors to hold their lines in readiness for the transport of a fresh corps d'armée of 25,000. The roads were encumbered with materials for war and army stores. Nearly 10,000 volunteers for the Piedmontese service have arrived here (Turin)."

It is stated in advices from Milan, received by Mr. Reuter, that the following order of the day has been posted up in the barracks of that town:—

Austrian soldiers! The Emperor calls you round his banners to beat down for the third time the pride of Piedmont, to expel from their dens those fanatics who destroy the tranquillity of Europe. Advance against the enemies, who have always fled before you. Remember Novara, where your foes were dispersed and annihilated. Let your watchword be: "Viva il Imperatore! Our rights for ever."

Surely this must be a fabrication!

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 12.—The Archduke Albrecht of Austria has arrived here this morning at a quarter-past five from Vienna. His suite is composed of four superior officers. He was received at the railway terminus by the civil authorities and the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Berlin. The Archduke afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, one wing of which was put in readiness for his Imperial Highness.

We hear from Berlin that it is asserted in competent military circles that, by the 1st of June, Louis Napoleon will have 600,000 men ready to march, of which 150,000 are to be used in Italy, the remainder for other eventualities. The tone of the Berlin press is expressive of apprehensions of a general European war.

ITALY.

Some diplomatic movements are the signs of great anxiety. Sir James Hudson left Turin for London on the 8th. Mr. Sackville West remains as Charge d'Affaires. The Marquis of Azeglio is also despatched to London on a special mission. He leaves Turin in a couple of days.

The Archbishop of Genoa has interdicted any pulpit invectives against the political conduct of King Victor Emmanuel or his Cabinet, and calls on his flock to contribute largely to the wants of any families inconvenienced by the absence of men who serve their country. The Duc de Chartres (brother of Comte de Paris) has finally joined his regiment.

in the Savoy cavalry, of course arrayed against the occupants of his aunt Regente of Parma's city of Plaisance.

Our Minister at Florence, Mr. Scarlett, has been at Parma impressing on the widow Regent's mind the propriety of being neutral, if she hopes not to be extinguished in the conflict; the Austrian Envoy earwigs her on the other side. Scarlett offers a refuge on board a British man-of-war; the Austrian, a trip to Vienna.

It is currently reported, and believed here, that the Papal Government has refused to send a representative to the Congress, while by a few the names of Cardinal Berardi and another have been mentioned as likely to be the deputies. I should imagine that the report of a refusal is little more than an anticipation of what is likely to happen, for it is very much to be doubted whether the Papal Government has been as yet officially requested to attend the Congress.—*Letter from Rome.*

A letter from Rome of March 29 says:—

A grand entertainment has been given here by the Ambassador of France to the Prince of Wales, Queen Christiana, the Duke George of Mecklenburg, and all the Royal Princesses, and the English persons of distinction, who were all presented in their turn to the Prince of Wales by the Duchess de Grammont. The conduct, manners, demeanour, and good tact of the Prince gave universal satisfaction.

The Prince of Wales was still occupied in visiting ancient and modern Rome. His Royal Highness last visited the Roman College directed by the Jesuits, in order to examine the celebrated Kircher Museum. The learned Father Marchi accompanied the Prince.

Letters from Italy state very positively that Austria has asked for loans from all the Italian princes whom she considers her feudatories. The Archduke Maximilian d'Este has responded to the appeal, by an advance of twenty millions of zwan-singers—nearly the whole of his fortune. His nephew, the reigning Duke of Modena, Francis V., gives six millions, and the Molza family one million and a half, besides an equal sum which they will advance under the guarantee of the Grand Duke. It is not yet known what subscriptions will be made by the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

According to advices from Naples to the 5th, five of the King's physicians have declared his Majesty's malady to be incurable. Public opinion is in an agitated state, and the higher classes of society are again beginning to demand constitutional reforms.

A letter from Naples says:—"The expression of public sentiment in England, therefore, at this moment towards Baron Feroz and his friends has done immense good in conciliating the Italian mind towards us—nay more, it has given them hope and has led them to trust perhaps somewhat more to the sympathies of the British people, than to wild and revolutionary means of working out their independence."

INDIA.

Telegraphic news from Calcutta comes down to March 8. In Oude all was quiet. The force under Brigadier Horsford re-crossed the Nepaul frontier, and encamped on the Rapti. A portion of the troops has subsequently marched for summer quarters. The rebels under the Nana and the Begum have crossed the river Gunduck, within the Nepaul frontier, apparently with the intention of moving eastward.

The last returns from Lucknow show that 948 forts have been entirely destroyed, or are under process of demolition, and that 389 cannon and 1,055,889 arms of all sorts have been collected. About 6,000 sepoys have surrendered in Oude under the terms of her Majesty's proclamation.

It is reported that Tantis Topee, under the name of Ram Singh, left the rebel camp near Bikaneer, and, with ten leading men and 300 followers, joined Rajah Maun Singh at Narwar, in Scindia's territory. It is supposed that he intends making for Jaloun, in Bundelcund.

The main body of the rebels under Feroze Shah, the Rao, and the Nawab of Kummora, were, by last accounts, making for the jungles of Banswara. They have been beaten back from the Jelepaa Paas, with the loss of one of their leaders, by a guard of the Mairwarra battalion. They are said to number about 3,000, including camp followers. Brigadier Somerset is in close pursuit, and overtures of surrender have been made to him on the part of some of the rebel leaders.

Three hundred rebel cavalry, under Paezoor Allee, the principal officer of Feroze Shah, surrendered at Simput on the 27th of February.

A band of rebels under Furzund Allee and Runmust Singh surprised, at Etawah, the camp of three railway engineers who were employed in surveying the Jubbulpore line. Two of them, Messrs. Evans and Limne, were killed. The third, Mr. Campbell, escaped to Manickpore. General Whitlock has sent out three columns from Nagode against these rebels, and a fourth is in pursuit of them from Banda.

The Governor-General has proposed to increase the Customs' duties to the extent of 1,300,000/- a-year.

The coolie emigration from Madras to the Mauritius, in 1858, was 10,869, the number of those who returned was 1,486. The coolies to the West Indies were about 1,600.

It appears that the Oude family are returning to India. The *Hurkaru* states that by the Alma the widow and daughter of the late General Mirza Se-cunder Hashmad Ali, have arrived at Calcutta from

England. They have taken up their residence with the Queen of Oude in Garden Reach. The Nawab Madhie Kulli Khan has also returned to India, bringing with him some of the property of the heir apparent, and also that of the Queen Dowager.

The *Madras Times* mentions a rumour current in Madras, that certain of the leading Hindoos and Mohammedans at the Presidency had arranged the preliminaries for a monster anti-missionary meeting. Their Brahmins and Moulvies were to be summoned in large numbers from the Mofussil, to lend the movement the sanction of their authority. For the redress of their supposed wrongs, and the attainment of their remedy, a memorial was to be presented to the Secretary of State for India.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Governorship of Madras had excited very general satisfaction, and it was expected that he would be as popular as his predecessor had been the reverse.

It appears that the Punjab Government has introduced English as the language of law into all the courts of the province. It was first tried for three months as an experiment, and was confined to civil suits under Rs. 100, and above 1,000, and to petty criminal cases.

A report had been made to Government that the King of Delhi was in a state of destitution at Rangoon. Orders were accordingly given that he should receive a sufficient allowance for his suitable maintenance.

At Bombay, a grand ball was given by Mr. David Sassoon, to celebrate the Queen's assumption of rule in India. Mr. Sassoon is one of the wealthiest native merchants of Bombay; he has the desire to perpetuate his name in connexion with great acts of public benevolence. The ball was attended by Lord Elphinstone and the whole society of Bombay, and the Governor made a speech, in which he alluded to Mr. Sassoon's various acts of benevolence, and particularly noticed the reformatory and industrial institution which he had endowed, and which bore the name of the "David Sassoon Institution."

The Punjab continued perfectly tranquil. Mr. Montgomery assumed the reins of office on the 25th of February.

We subjoin the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. M'Leod Wylie, of Calcutta, which appears in the *News of the Churches*:—

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The great point desired was a responsible government. This I conceive we now have. It is the Secretary for India who now stands before Parliament and the public as the one responsible man. We have done with the delays, concealments, and icy coldness of the double government; and the result is already apparent in the impulse given to public works. The Government here would not recommend a guarantee for a railway to the Mutlah, but the Home Government has given it. The Court of Directors for years hesitated about a guarantee to the projected Irrigation Companies, but Lord Stanley has guaranteed a dividend on a million sterling, to be expended at once on an important undertaking. It is not many years since the Government here refused to permit the Madras Government to spend 1,000/- in surveys of the navigation of the Godavary. The immense importance of that river, as the real outlet of the cotton districts of Western India, is now acknowledged; yet last year 80,000/- entered in the Madras budget for the great works that will open upwards of a thousand miles of inland navigation, was struck out, and so the commencement of those grand designs was again delayed. But I have no doubt that this year will see a beginning made in earnest, under the orders of the Home Government, and very probably, too, the noble projects of Colonel Cotton for a Lower Ganges canal, will at length obtain consideration.

THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

The fact I believe to be, that in many cases (just as in the case of the report formally published by Government, that Delhi had fallen in June) the rumours were native stories, which reached this and other places at a time when regular communications by post had almost entirely ceased. Some were extremely probable. Some were soon tested by the Relief Committee, and found to be fictions. But enough remained beyond all controversy to exhibit a fearful spirit of fanaticism and indifference to human life. Of eastern cruelty, in its old and accustomed forms, there were few illustrations, and this I cannot but regard as a very remarkable proof of the general advance in the moral condition of the population, which has insensibly occurred under the influence of a Christian Government (imperfectly as it has fulfilled its obligations) and of Christian missions, feeble and inadequate as they have been.

COCHIN CHINA.

According to advices received from Cochin China, the French squadron and expeditionary corps had quitted their station, leaving, however, a party of occupation, who had been attacked by the Cochin Chinese, with a loss of 200 men on the French side. Rich gold-mines had been discovered at Tonquin.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Chinese in Victoria number 40,000, being one-twelfth of the population, and all males.

Seventeen of the Neapolitan exiles arrived at Boulogne on Thursday, and were lustily cheered on landing by the crew and passengers.

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to the Tuilleries is talked of as a certainty. *Fêtes* upon a scale of magnificence never before witnessed, are said to be in preparation for the event.—*Court Journal.*

It is stated in the French journals that the city of Paris, in consideration of M. Lamartine's great services to the country in 1848, has made him a present of a handsome house and extensive grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. M. Lamartine has lately refused to accept a residuary bequest made by an old maiden lady to whom he was a stranger. His friends say that he will not take advantage of the ill-considered bequest of an imaginative woman to deprive her relations of an inheritance upon which they had justly reckoned.

MR. BRIGHT'S REFORM BILL.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

Parliamentary Reform Committee, 15, King-street, Cheapside, April 7, 1859.

Dear Sir,—At a conference of friends of Reform, in November last, convened by this committee, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, you were earnestly and unanimously requested to prepare a bill intended to meet the wishes of earnest Reformers. You have already explained the principles of your measure to the country, but no formal declaration has been made of its exact contents. On the eve of a general election, it is most important that the main provisions of your bill should be distinctly laid before the country. On behalf of this committee I venture, therefore, to request that you will, in the manner you think most advisable, enable us to carry out this view.

We shall be glad of your reply at the earliest convenience.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

John Bright, Esq., M.P.

S. MORLEY.

Reform Club, April 9, 1859.

My dear Sir,—It seems scarcely needful, after the explanations I have publicly given of the principles of my bill, to enter into any long statement as to its exact provisions. I will endeavour, however, in a few words, to place before you what I intended to propose to Parliament, if the session had not been suddenly interrupted by the dissolution which is impending.

With regard to the franchise, I propose, in counties, to extend the right of voting to all occupiers of the value of ten pounds and upwards, with the proviso, that in every such occupancy, not less than six pounds of the value shall be in a dwelling-house. The object of this is to prevent the fabrication of fictitious votes by pretended lettings of land where no real tenancy may exist.

I propose to extend the right of voting, possessed by freeholders of the value of forty shillings and upwards in England and Wales, to Scotland, and to place the elective rights of freeholders in Scotland upon the same footing as in England and Wales in every respect.

With regard to the borough franchise, I propose the present municipal franchise with two variations. The municipal franchise is now possessed by every man who is a ratepayer, whether his rates are paid by himself or by his landlord, and without regard to the value of the property he occupies, or the amount of his rating. I propose to adopt the same arrangement down to a certain point; that is, I would give the vote to all persons rated at not less than 3/-, or occupying to the value of not less than 4/- per annum, whether the rates are paid by the tenant or by the landlord. Below that point, in order not to exclude any industrious and frugal man, wishful to have a vote, I would allow any person, being a rated occupier, to secure his vote by undertaking to pay and by paying his own rates. This is the only test I would apply, and I think its effect would be to exclude none but such as are not likely to have any independence, and such as are utterly careless as to the possession of a vote.

The Municipal Act requires a residence of two years and eight months before a person can be placed upon the burgess roll. This is done by a clause inserted in the House of Lords, and was a concession of the House of Commons to the apprehensions of the Peers. It assumes to be directed specially against the poor, and to be conservative in its character; whilst, in fact, it acts almost equally upon every class, lessening the number of burgesses, without being a guarantee for their independent character, or for their superiority in any respect.

I propose to adhere to the present term of residence for Parliamentary electors; that is, to have a twelve months' residence. This is, in fact, a sixteen months' residence, for no person can now be placed on the register which comes into force on the 1st of December in any year, who was not in occupation of his premises on the 31st July of the year preceding; and if his occupation began on the 1st of August, his residence must be two years and four months before he can give a vote. Under the present law, the occupation of every person who becomes entitled to vote will vary from sixteen months to twenty-eight months, or an average of twenty-two months. Surely this is long enough, and nothing but ignorance of the law and the facts, or a dread of numbers, can induce any man to wish for any longer period of residence.

In addition to this general proposition to extend the right of voting in boroughs, I propose to give the franchise to occupiers of apartments; that is, to lodgers, paying a rent of not less than 10/- per annum, subject to the same period of residence as in the case of rated occupiers, and whether the rent be paid half-yearly or at any shorter period.

To all voters, whether in counties or in boroughs, I would give the ballot, and my bill provides for the appointment of a commission to decide upon the best means of securing secrecy, expedition, and order, in the taking of votes at elections; that is, to discover the best system of voting by ballot.

I need not now enter into any details about the disfranchisement of small boroughs, and the re-distribution of seats. My schedules have been and are before the public. They who regard them as extreme and hurtful, are they who wish the House of Commons to be the coadjutor of the House of Lords, rather than a fair representation of the people. I believe the time will come when my propositions on this point will be considered as moderate as I now believe them to be just.

I regret very much that I have been unable to introduce my bill to the House of Commons. I feel certain that I could have removed some misapprehensions with regard to it, created chiefly by the untruthful criticisms of the newspapers in the interest of the two aristocratic

parties. I could not bring in my bill before the Government brought in theirs, and I could not, with advantage, have asked the House to consider it, whilst that of the Government was under discussion.

The ground was cleared when the great division was announced; but on the very evening when I intended to give notice of the introduction of my bill, we were informed of the impending dissolution of Parliament, and thus all chance of proceeding with any important business was at an end.

The question of Reform is now before the Constituencies. The quality and extent of the measure to be passed in the new Parliament will depend on the earnestness of the existing body of Electors. I hope they may act up to the occasion.

I am, truly yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

S. Morley, Esq., Parliamentary Reform Committee,
15, King-street, London.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

LORD DERBY AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—At the meeting of his supporters, held on Thursday last, at his residence in St. James's-square, the Earl of Derby is reported to have enforced on his party the necessity of moderation in their demands on the Government, illustrating the necessity by stating the large number of applications for peerages that he had received since his accession to power. At this assemblage the noble Premier did not appear in one of his amiable or cheerful moods. He impressed on his auditors all the sacrifices he had made for the party, in such a manner as to create the impression that in his opinion he had received but an indifferent return in the qualified support given to his Reform Bill.—*Daily News.*

ADMIRALTY CHANGES AND THE ELECTIONS.—It is mentioned in professional circles that several changes are on the *tapis* at Whitehall among the members of the Board of Admiralty. Two, if not three, of the naval members will retire, including Captain Carnegie, and either Vice-Admiral Martin or Sir R. S. Dundas. Sir A. Milne's name has also been mentioned in connexion with the coming changes. It is notorious that, for some time past, considerable differences of opinion have existed, and that the First Lord has had little or no support from his naval colleagues.—*United Service Gazette.* The *Times* and *Advertiser* state that these changes are connected with the pending election. Captain Carnegie was, it is said, required to contest Dover with Mr. Bernal Osborne, and on his declining to do so, Sir J. Pakington intimated that he must retire from his seat at the Admiralty Board. Precisely the same game was (says the *Times*, alluding to Sir Richard Dundas and Sir A. Milne) played with two others of the Naval Lords. It does not seem to have been the intention of the Premier to push the matter any further, but when the third Naval Lord was informed of what had taken place, he made common cause with his colleagues, and told Sir John that he also would resign unless he continued to receive the assistance of the two officers with whom he had acted. This led to a reconsideration of the whole matter, and it is said that something like a compromise has been attempted.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday. Prince Ghulam Mohamed, son of Tippoo Sultan, and also two grandsons of Tippoo, were presented to the Queen. The Earl of Derby had an audience. A deputation from Lancaster returned thanks for a grant for three scholarships and an exhibition at the Lancaster Grammar School. Deputations from Manchester, Yarmouth, and Chichester presented addresses congratulating the Queen on the birth of a grandson.

The Queen gave a juvenile ball on Thursday (the birthday of Prince Leopold) at Buckingham Palace. The juveniles honoured with invitations were between six and fourteen years old, and appeared in fancy dresses. The Princess Helena and the Princess Louisa wore the costume of peasants of the Canton of Berne. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold wore the costume of the sons of Henry IV. of England.

It is stated that her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the honour of a baronetcy upon the undermentioned gentlemen:—Mr. William Miles, M.P., Mr. John Neeld, M.P., Mr. Edward Grogan, M.P., Mr. John Henry Greville Smyth, and Mr. Philip Pancefort Duncombe.

We have reason to believe that Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., will succeed the Hon. Charles Murray as Minister at the Court of Teheran. No better field could be chosen on which the deep knowledge of Oriental character and customs possessed by the new Minister may be usefully employed for the advantage of the country.—*Times.*

The Lord Advocate, Mr. Baillie, will fill the vacant seat on the judicial bench in Scotland, and will be succeeded as Lord Advocate by the present Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. David Muir. The Earl of Devon, Sir John Awdry, and Mr. Richard Jebb, formerly Chairman of the Sewers Board, are named Commissioners to inquire into the administration of justice in the Channel Islands.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Wednesday at her mansion, Piccadilly. Among the guests were Lord John Russell and the Misses Russell, Baron Poerio, &c.

Sir John Lawrence, accompanied by his family, arrived at Folkestone, on Saturday last, *en route* from Marseilles.

The newly-instituted Examinership in English Literature and History in the University of London,

has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Angus, of Regent-park College. Dr. Angus was selected by the Senate out of twenty-one candidates.

The Committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund have issued their second annual statement. It shows that the total amount of subscriptions raised, with interest and premium, is 442,476., that is to say, a handsome sum which looks like half a million sterling. Upwards of 40,000, has been given to sufferers in Great Britain.

Miscellaneous News.

MARYLEBONE REFORM BANQUET.—On Monday night a banquet took place in Marylebone, in honour of Mr. Edwin James's return to Parliament. The reception accorded to Mr. James and to Sir Benjamin Hall was of a most enthusiastic character.

A HORRIBLE MURDER has been perpetrated at Ramsgate. A German gentleman was found in a state of nudity on the beach. He was stabbed to the heart, one arm was broken, and his left hand cut off at the socket. The mystery is as yet unexplained.

EXTRAORDINARY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.—Mr. E. J. Lowe, of Highfield-house Observatory, notices the unprecedented range of temperature which has occurred within the space of a single week. On the 1st of April the temperature fell to 21°8 deg. in the air, and to 20 deg. on the grass, while on the 7th of April it rose to 78°0 deg. in the shade, being a range of 56°2 deg. The hottest temperature before recorded here for April is April 6, 1859, viz., 75°8 deg. In 1848 and 1852 it rose to 75°3 deg., and in 1854 to 74°8 deg.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland received Baron Poerio and a party of the leading Neapolitan exiles who have sought refuge in this country, at Stafford-house, St. James's, on Monday afternoon. There were present to meet the Italian gentlemen at luncheon, the Earl and Countess of Shafesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Duchess (Dowager) of Norfolk, Hon. Charles Howard, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Dean of Westminster, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Milnes, Mr. Lacaita, Lord Ronald Leveson Gower, the Misses Lascelles, &c.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held at Wolverhampton on Friday afternoon last, by Mr. Coroner Phillips, on the body of Thomas Price, a labourer at the Swan Garden Works in that town, who died a few days previously in terrible agony. During the paroxysms he repeatedly charged his wife with having poisoned him, and this, notwithstanding the marked character of the symptoms exhibited by the unfortunate man, was considered to render an inquest necessary. The *post mortem* examination, however, fully cleared the poor woman of all participation in her husband's death. Price was a great dog fancier, and had doubtless been inoculated with the fatal virus by some one of his canine pets, but neither he nor any of his friends seemed to have any recollection of his having been bit or of any of his dogs having become rabid. The jury found that the deceased had died of hydrophobia.

INDIA COLONISATION COMMITTEE.—This committee met again on Thursday, when Mr. Underhill, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who has lately returned from India, was examined at considerable length. He stated that the result of the experience of many years' residence in India had convinced him of the importance of encouraging by every possible means the settlement of Europeans in India. He had remarked that, as a general rule, the administration of justice by native officials was very imperfect, and gave very little satisfaction. He considered there were various grave obstacles to the settlement of Europeans in India. The Government of India had endeavoured to administer the laws for 120,000,000 of people with a civil service which had never yet amounted to 1,000 persons, the result naturally being that very great difficulty was experienced in obtaining justice by the natives. Another great evil was the perpetual removal of the civil servants, who were constantly removed just as they were getting acquainted with the character and habits of the people of their district. After hearing further evidence from this witness touching the land tenure and other questions, the committee adjourned.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF TWENTY-FIVE LIVES.—A frightful accident took place on Wednesday at the Main Colliery, Bryncoch, near the town of Neath, in Wales. An exploration of "drift" was being made in order to obtain an additional pit, as an upcast shaft. The borers struck accidentally into the old working, which had become full of water, and a torrent immediately poured through the aperture. Seeing the danger that now threatened them, the alarm was given, and there was a general rush to the mouth of the shaft, the only way of escape. The usual danger signals having been exchanged with those at the mouth of the pit, the engine was brought into requisition, and not a moment lost in bringing up the men. Expeditions as they were, however, the flow of water was too impetuous for them, for in a very short time it was found that there was a perfect torrent pouring into the workings and rapidly extending itself even to the mouth of the shaft. Knowing that the water was thus rapidly overwhelming everything at the only place of escape, the anxiety of those above may be better imagined than described. Tram after tram was sent down with the greatest possible speed, and in a short time fifty-five men and boys, and two

horses, were rescued. The number left in the pit is supposed to be about twenty-five, all of whom, it is feared, must have perished.

Literature.

Paley's Moral Philosophy; with Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THOSE who, by familiarity with his writings, know pretty well what are the peculiar talents of the admirable Archbishop of Dublin, would not, we fancy, be likely to expect as much from an annotated edition of Paley's Moral Philosophy, coming from his hand, as from an annotated Bacon's Essays. In the latter case, the work and the editor were most happily matched;—in the former, one had the warning, furnished implicitly by the Archbishop's "Lessons on Morals," that, however acute and genial a critic he might prove, and though he might write excellently on points of practical morals, there would be little originality or philosophical ability in the treatment of Paley's system as to its essential principle. The recently published Lecture on Paley, perhaps, excited some hope that Dr. Whateley had gradually accumulated very numerous and very valuable annotations on the Moral Philosophy, of which he announced this new edition. And, seeing that Paley's work is accessible in almost every conceivable form and price, there was no demand whatever for a reprint, of a somewhat expensive character, unless it should derive the greater part of its value from the labours of an editor. But, we are compelled to confess, that this volume can scarcely satisfy the most generous estimate of the conditions of the case; and that, in fact, it contains nothing of importance which the Moral Lessons and Paley Lecture of the editor have not already given us.

Still, Paley's work undoubtedly has exercised great influence, as "an established Text-book at a great and flourishing University;" and it cannot be considered an altogether unimportant task "to supply any needful explanations, illustrations, or modifications of its principles, and, above all, to correct any considerable errors in them." Dr. Whateley has performed this task in a very serviceable manner for "the Young Student":—but it is to the Young Student only that his work will be of much significance or worth. Where Paley is used as a Text-book, let the young men who have to "get up" his system, take this edition rather than any other; for, while affording them the needful help for the just appreciation of the author, it gives the cautions and corrections without which Paley is an injurious guide to the student of Morals.

Dr. Whateley is himself a sound moralist. Butler, not Paley or Tucker, is his master in the science. Yet it is true enough that "Paley's fault as a moralist is chiefly one of *omission*;"— "much of what he says is truth, though far short of the whole truth; and he arrives at many right conclusions, though based on insufficient grounds." The editor illustrates this by remarking that—"It is true, for instance, that we are commanded to do what is right, and forbidden to do what is wrong; though it is not true that this is the only meaning of the words 'right' and 'wrong.' And it is true that God will reward and punish: though it is not true that a calculation of reward and punishment constitutes the whole notion of Duty." The most important of Dr. Whateley's annotations are on the subjects treated in Paley's chapters on the Moral Sense, Happiness, Virtue, the question Why am I obliged to keep my Word? the Will of God, and the Divine Benevolence. These are contained within the first eighty pages of the book; and the remaining notes are comparatively inconsiderable. Uncommonly good things might be selected here and there—as everyone will be quite sure is the case. But there is only little that is so striking as to deserve quotation. On the other hand, there is nothing so obscure, (there never is in the editor's writing,) and nothing so uncertain, either in reasoning or in practical teaching, as to demand detailed criticism. A brief extract, therefore, will illustrate the character of the annotations. Of Paley's theory of the total absence of any Moral Faculty in Man, it is said:—

"Most persons would readily admit that Paley's supposed savage would be destitute of a Moral Faculty; as he would also be of *speech*, and a stranger to all *reasoning-process*; since, for that, the use of 'general terms' is essential. Yet it would not be allowed to follow that the *natural state* of man is dumbness, and destitution of the Reasoning-faculty. Man is as manifestly designed by Nature for the society of his fellows, as the bee or the ant. And it is surely strange to allow nothing to be *natural* to Man that is not either born with him, or else sure to be spontaneously developed in one who has grown up in a solitary state, for which it is manifest he was not formed. Any one who saw the pine near the verge of the perpetual snow on the Alps, stunted to the height of two or three feet, and struggling, as it were, to exist, amidst rocks and ice, would hardly call that the 'natural state' of a tree, which, in a more genial

climate and soil, a little lower down, is found towering to the height of fifty or sixty yards."

"It is very strange, yet such appears to be the case, that Paley apparently considers it the same thing to disprove the existence of *Moral Maxims* and to disprove a *Moral-faculty*. Yet what would be thought of any one who should maintain that there is no such thing as an *ear for music*, because there are no *innate tunes*?"

The following occurs in a passage quoted by the editor from Bishop Fitzgerald's preliminary dissertation to his selection from Aristotle's *Moral Philosophy*.

"But the most amazing circumstance in that remarkable chapter of Paley's *Moral Philosophy*, is the total unconsciousness which the author seems to exhibit of there being anything peculiar or specific in our feeling of moral approbation. He seems to think that, as soon as he has shown that the approval which we bestow upon things because they are *useful*, may become by habit immediately attached to them, after the perception of their utility has dropped out of the mind, he has done all that could be reasonably expected by his antagonists; or, in other words, he seems to imagine that no one can possibly suppose the emotion which approves the virtue of a *man*, to differ specifically from that which commends the proportions of a doorway, or the elegance of a *tweezer-case*."

Some very sophistical remarks occurring in Mr. Stuart Mill's book—in many respects a noble one—on "Liberty," may be sufficiently answered from one of these annotations, written, of course, without any reference to his views.

"Revelation was not bestowed on Mankind to impart to them the first notions of moral good and evil, but to supply sufficient *motives* for right practice, and sufficient *strength* to act on those motives. . . . And this is indeed distinctly and fully admitted by Paley himself; who says, in the opening of his *Treatise*, that 'the Scriptures presuppose in the persons to whom they speak, a knowledge of the principles of natural justice, and are employed, not so much to teach new *rules* of morality, as to enforce the practice of it by new *sanc-*tions.' It is strange that he did not perceive that this admission overthrows his theory of the non-existence of a natural conscience. For, the greater part of those whom the New Testament Scriptures address had been brought up in Paganism; a religious system as immoral as it was absurd. They could not therefore have originally derived their 'principles of natural justice, from calculations founded on a knowledge of the Divine will; but must have had (as Paul assures us) 'the law written in their hearts; their conscience also bearing witness.' But the great heathen Moralist, Aristotle, after having given a full and glowing description of what virtue is, and, on the whole, not an incorrect one, laments (on the conclusion of his treatise) that so few can be induced in practice to model their life on the principles he has laid down. He is like the fabled Prometheus, who was said to have succeeded in fashioning a well-constructed human *body*, but found it a cold and lifeless corpse, till he had ascended up to heaven, to bring down celestial fire to animate the frame. And thus it is that the writings of this, and of other Heathen Philosophers, furnish a strong confirmation of the divine origin of our religion; since it is morally impossible, humanly speaking, that ignorant Galilean peasants and fishermen could have written in a moral tone partly coinciding with, and partly surpassing, that of the most learned Philosophers of Greece."

Only a scrap more, and we have done:—

"If you will steadily reflect on the state of judgment, and feelings, and notions, of an imaginary being, possessing intelligence, but wholly indifferent to justice or injustice, kindness or cruelty (which is Paley's view of Man's natural state), and suppose him looking merely to the Works of the Deity, in order to ascertain by what conduct he is to earn reward, and escape punishment, you will perceive, that from a view of the manifest contrivances for the protection, for instance, of thistles, and their dissemination, he would infer that he is quite as much furthering the designs of Providence, in cultivating these, as in doing good to Mankind."

THE QUARTERLIES (APRIL).

Literature fares but ill amid the turmoil of a general election; and the book trade must owe Lord Derby a grudge for deranging its calculations by his uncalled-for appeal to the constituent body. While every town and county of the kingdom is in the crisis of electoral strife, periodical literature must fain submit to neglect.

There is one topic, however—and one alone—that can compete in interest with the question of Reform now before the country. Three ponderous quarterlies now lie before us; we turn over their pages not to read their lucubrations on Parliamentary Reform, which will keep till quieter times, but to discover any treatment of the great Italian problem which apparently awaits solution on the fertile plains of Lombardy. Both the *Westminster* and *National* have their say on the subject. Together, they may be held to reflect, in their elaborated judgment, the sentiments of the British public. Both assume that the root of present difficulties on the Continent lies in the state of Austria—that the peace of Europe cannot now be maintained so long as she remains an Italian power—that any temporary settlement will be only a short postponement of the crisis—that England's true position can only be one of strict neutrality—and that to support Austria in this emergency would be injurious to our material interests and disastrous to European freedom.

The *National*, while sketching with great ability the complications of the Italian question and justifying the right of Austria, in a technical point of view, to uphold her treaty rights, is unable to see any means of terminating the strife but by the sword. It is assumed that a Congress that is not prepared to discuss *ab initio* the two vital questions—of the Austrian possessions of Lombardy and the secular government of the Pope—can only meet for the idle and unworthy purpose of wasting

a little more time, of prolonging the present wretched state of suspense, and of throwing a little more dust into the eyes of the public:—

"In the second place, a congress to discuss the complaints of Sardinia against Austria, in which Austria is to be represented and Sardinia is not, is at once futile and insulting. And a congress to settle the internal and international affairs of Central Italy, in which no Italian state is to have a voice, is not decent, and can never be satisfactory.

"And, in the third place, the affair has grown out of diplomatic dimensions. As soon as it is made clear to the Italians that the great Powers are endeavouring to evade war and likely to succeed, a revolution will break out,—probably in Tuscany; in which Sardinia inevitably and at once, and France secondarily, will be dragged in as principals."

The *National* trusts "that such a timely expression of English opinion may take place, as to prevent our Ministers from committing themselves, as we have reason to know they contemplate doing, to the Austrian side of the dispute."

The *Westminster* combats the popular fear that France will make her intervention in Italy a means of territorial aggrandisement, and avers that such jealousy is but "the result of an imperfect knowledge of the state of feeling on the Continent." It is argued that if the Italians were freed by France, England would have nothing to fear from French influence in Italy inasmuch as in that country the object of hatred is the *stranger*. The aim of all true Italians is to be independent, and to prevent any foreign power from possessing a foot of Italian soil. The policy recommended by the *Westminster Review* is outlined in the following extract:—

"England, we have already said, has no direct cause to engage in war with Austria, far less has she any reasonable motive for supporting her; especially since the propositions of Lord Cowley have been rejected at Vienna. We therefore advocate neutrality, but we would have England withheld by no petty alliance, by no vain fear of the prestige inseparable from victory, from giving to France and Piedmont the moral support due to the champions of a just cause. Let those descend into the lists whose duty, whose right, and whose necessity it is to do so. Let those whose happier position permits them to stand aloof without declining the responsibility cast upon them by events, applaud the combatants in favour of the great principles of national existence and free independent development of states, and use the great influence they cannot abdicate in order to render the inevitable evils of war as little extensive as possible, and to restrain the victor within the bounds of moderation and justice. This is the part we would have England play, as at once the most consistent with the principles that animate her internal government, with her dignity and her interests. Let her leave Austria to the fate that she has brought upon herself by her oppressive internal and her false and treacherous external policy. Let her cast into the scale in favour of France the great weight of her influence and approbation, giving thereby to the Italian populations a security they cannot now feel that their independence will not be bought at the price of their internal liberty, and assuring to herself a decisive voice in the arrangements that will be the consequence of war. If England upholds Austria, France, in our opinion, will not the less make war; but, if victorious, she will have the full right to say to England—The re-settlement of Europe shall now be made in accordance with my views and my interests. The prizes of war are for those who have run the risks of the conflict. She who supported the defeated enemy has here no right to advise."

England, it is argued, ought to assume the position of arbitress in this great European dispute. "Let her support France as long as her course is just and generous; but if, in the event of an appeal to the sword, the war of liberation should become a war for conquest, let England then say 'halt! The cause advocated is one; let the nations now freed organise their internal government at their own good pleasure,' and her word will be law." Such a result, however, could only follow in case of the other neutral Powers, Russia and Prussia, agreeing with England.

We have not space to discuss adequately the varied bill of fare presented in the new number of the *British Quarterly*—the ablest and most interesting that has for a long time been put before us. The principal topics discussed are, "Cheap Literature," Alison's "History of Europe," "Physical Training," "Ellis's Madagascar," "Baron Bunsen's Bible," "The Punjab and its Administration," "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," "Japan," "Lady Morgan's Diary," and "The Reform Question." The first and third of these papers are specially deserving of attentive perusal. The article on "Physical Training" gathers together a vast amount of well selected information to prove that the ordinary treatment of children is in various ways seriously prejudicial. It errs in deficient feeding; in deficient clothing; in deficient exercise (among girls at least); and in excessive mental application. The writer, whose familiar hand in the walks of social philosophy it is not difficult to identify, urges the paramount importance of a diffusion of the belief that the preservation of health is a duty, and that all breaches of its laws are "physical sins." The first article is mainly devoted to an analysis of the flood of cheap literature "which, like the modern Babylon itself, no living man has ever been able completely to traverse, which has sprung up, and continues to spring up with the mysterious fecundity of certain fungi, and which cannot be accounted for in its volume, variety, and universality by any ordinary law of production." We have only space for the following extract on the circulation of cheap newspapers:—

"Any person who has observed the extraordinary consumption of the *Telegraph*, *Standard*, *Star*, and *Morning News* at railroad stations, on board the Thames

steamboats, and in all the leading thoroughfares and public places, must be aware that the circulation of newspapers has undergone not a change, but a revolution. It has not only spread beyond its former limits, but it has created, or absorbed, a wholly new class of readers. The penny journal, containing an ample supply of the usual current news, excellent and reliable foreign correspondence, literary criticisms, often distinguished by greater independence than those of journals of higher pretensions, and leading articles of more than average ability, and, to its honour, we may add, conducted generally with moderation and good taste, has penetrated to thousands of obscure and populous recesses, in which the luxury of a daily paper was unknown before. It is impossible to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the amount of the present circulation of newspapers above that of thirty years ago. All that can be safely asserted is, that it is very considerable. Nor is it the least remarkable feature of this great movement, that the establishment of cheap daily papers has not only not brought down the sale of the dearer papers, but seems to have given it an extraordinary impetus. The old relative proportions have been disturbed, some papers having risen and others fallen; but, upon the whole, the circulation is increased at least tenfold. We have intimated the strides made by the *Times*; and may further illustrate it by a comparison of the receipts of that journal from all sources of income. Thirty years ago the nett profits of the *Times* were stated at 24,000*l.* per annum; we believe we are not very wide of the fact in saying that its present nett profits are nearly seven times that amount. Extending the comparison, with reference to circulation, over the entire of the daily press, we arrive at a similar result. The circulation of the whole of the morning papers, in 1829, could hardly have exceeded 27,000 daily; the circulation of the whole of the morning papers now in existence may be roughly set down at 300,000; and if the announcements of some of them may be credited, it is undoubtedly much larger. The progress of the weekly press is even more striking. The circulation of the whole of the Saturday and Sunday papers was estimated, in 1829, at 110,000; considerably less than the 'guaranteed' circulation of the least successful of the present cheap papers, of which there are several competitors, whose sales are stated by themselves, we know not with what degree of truth, to range from 130,000 to 200,000 each."

"The increase of the population does not afford us the slightest clue to the cause of this enormous increase in the circulation of newspapers. The population of 1829 may be taken in round numbers at upwards of 16,000,000, and the present population at about 23,000,000. Thus, while the population has increased by less than one-half, the circle of newspaper readers has been expanded to more than ten times its former dimensions. The disproportion is so great as to justify us in referring to other sources for the chief circumstances that have influenced the extension of newspaper reading. Population has done something; but the spread of education, the diffusion of knowledge, the abolition of the stamp duty, the introduction of railroads, the Reform Bill of 1832, and the help journalism has derived from enlarged postal facilities, have done more."

Gleanings.

MISPLACED POLITENESS.—Asking Crinoline to take an arm-chair.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The Sunderland Havelock Monument Committee have selected one of Mr. Behnes's models as the best out of thirty-two sent in for competition.

"Drive to the Reform Club," said an honourable member to a cabman on taking his seat. "Which Reform Club?" was Cabbey's answer.

It does not appear to be generally known that parties can get envelopes impressed with the postage stamp by sending them to Somerset House for that purpose.

It is said that Mr. Prescott's "History of Philip II." is not to be completed, but will remain a fragment, like the last works of Niebuhr, Mackintosh, Arnold, and some eminent historians.

Messrs. Blackwood have published the concluding volume of Miss Strickland's second series of "Royal Lives," and have announced for early publication the eighth and last volume of Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe."

Mr. W. P. Andrew has failed in the scheme he set on foot for a Euphrates Telegraph Company, and the money is to be returned to the depositors. The Red Sea Telegraph Company are proceeding vigorously with their operations.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell who has been practising for the last seven years in New York as a physician for women and children, has lately delivered at the Marylebone Institute a series of lectures to ladies on topics connected with the subjects of medicine and hygiene in connexion with special duties of women in the spheres of domestic and social life. One lady has offered to contribute the sum of 8,000*l.* towards the endowment of a female sanitary professorship and women's hospital, provided such an institution shall be established in London. The fair lecturer delivered her discourses with much ease of manner.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWES.—March 31, at Grey Friar's House, Reading. Mrs. Charles J. Andrewes, of a son.

WILLIAMS.—April 5, at Carlton-le-Moorland, the wife of Mr. Charles Williams, of a son.

EARDLEY-WILMOT.—April 8, at Woolwich, the wife of Colonel F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., of a son.

WEGUELIN.—April 9, at No 23, Eaton-square, the wife of T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P., of a son.

LEONARD.—At Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Leonard, B.A., LL.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OSBORNE—FORD.—March 30, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Cheltenham, by the Rev. L. J. Wake, the Rev. Robert Ivey Osborne, of Uley, to Miss Sarah Ellen Ford, of the same place.

HOWARD—WATERHOUSE.—March 30, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thompson, Joseph Howard, Esq., Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Ellen, second daughter of Henry Waterhouse, Esq., of Highfield, Didsbury.

ARMITAGE—WOOD.—April 5, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. Pridie, John Ramsden, second son of Mr. George Armitage, dyer, Bradford, to Mercy Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. William Wood, woolstapler, Halifax.

SHARMAN—DULLEY.—April 7, at the Congregational Chapel, Cheese-lane, by Rev. J. F. Poultier, B.A., M. Reid Sharman, Esq., solicitor, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of B. Dulley, Esq., all of Wellingborough.

CRANSWICK—TUBBS.—April 7, at the parish church, Herringwell, Suffolk, by the Rev. Howson, William Noah Cranwick, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., &c., of Camberwell, New-road, London, to Elizabeth Brown, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tubbs, Esq., of Herringwell Hall.

GRACE—MILLAR.—April 9, at Stockwell-green New Chapel, by the Rev. David Thomas, Mr. William Grace, jun., of Wakefield, to Elizabeth Petherbridge, only child of R. J. Millar, Esq., of Holland-grove, North Brixton.

DEATHS.

BISSET.—April 2, at Hitchin, Herts, the Rev. James Bisset, the founder of the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, and who acted as gratuitous secretary for fifty-one years, in his eighty-eighth year.

WAVELL.—April 3, after a brief but severe illness, Mr. Richard Cowlam Wavell, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged fifty-five years.

PYER.—April 7, at Wycliffe House, Devonport, suddenly, the Rev. John Pyer, in his sixty-eighth year.

WILSON.—April 8, at 31, Lombard-street, after great suffering, Mr. Thomas Wilson, in his seventy-sixth year, deeply regretted.

RIMINGTON.—April 8, at Orange-terrace, Star-hill, Rochester, after a brief but painful illness, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Mr. W. O. Rimington, in his seventy-second year.

HAYCROFT.—April 9, Katherine, the eldest beloved daughter of Mrs. Haycroft, of Kingston, Surrey.

THICKBROOM.—April 11, at 19, Bedford-road, Clapham, of typhus fever, Samuel, youngest son of Mr. Thickbroom, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. His end was peace.

TOQUEVILLE.—Lately, in France, M. de Toqueville, whose great work on America, and whose other literary labours, replete with the soundest political philosophy, have won for their author world-wide fame.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A highly-respectable lady having been afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, and with other internal disorders of a very serious nature, of which she could get no relief, has become restored to health by simple means. She will inform any sufferer of the means by which she became restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a directed envelope.—Address, Mrs. George Morrison, No. 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The most eminent medical authorities coincide in extolling this remedy as far more effectual than any in the cure of consumption, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, diphtheria, rheumatism, &c., "relief instantaneous," "perfectly safe in administration, and no injurious after-effects." Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutist to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all respectable Chemists. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sent carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order. Medical reports forwarded on application. None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved on the stamp. This is well worth the attention of the afflicted.

ADVERTISEMENT.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CONSUMPTION PREVENTED.—Influenza, colds, and fever, are now prevailing with unusual severity; though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to on the first appearance of any of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgent, his Ointment be well rubbed twice a-day on the back and chest, they will cease to cause alarm, and all consumptive tendency will certainly be banished, and the body, freed from all impurities, will be left in a healthier state than it was before the illness, the natural strength and vigour likewise will soon be restored to their natural standard.

MEDICINE ALWAYS AGGRAVATES CHRONIC DISEASES, such as indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, habitual constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, &c., but Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food invariably cures them in a very short time. We extract a few out of many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids: Cure 36,418. Rev. Dr. Minister, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomiting.—Cure 26,418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility.—Cure 36,628. Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption.—Cure 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis.—Cure 46,270. Mr. James Roberts, wood merchant, of Frimley, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.—Cure 41,610. Born, 20th August, 1852. Mad. H. de B., suffering in the lungs, and evidently in a hopeless state of pulmonary consumption, took the Revalenta Arabica under advice of her physician. So rapid and favourable was the change it produced in her health, that all her friends were astonished. The dangerous period of her confinement, which her physician had predicted would be fatal, passed over without danger or difficulty; and her husband cannot speak too highly of this excellent Food, upon which both his wife and child are now living.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all the Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Vienna telegram in the *Times* of Saturday, announcing the despatch of 50,000 additional troops to Italy, created a panic in the Stock-Exchange. Consols opened at 95 to $\frac{1}{2}$, and left off at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. On Monday, however, there was a re-action, strengthened by the return of pacific reports. Consols varied $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but at the close were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than on Saturday. To-day the market was buoyant in consequence of more re-assuring statements from several parts of the Continent, as well as by a rally of no less than 3 per cent. which took place this afternoon in the Austrian funds at Amsterdam. Consols showed much firmness throughout the day, and closed about 1-16 per cent. above the advanced quotations established yesterday. Consols, which closed yesterday at 95 to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 5th of May, opened

this morning at the same quotation, advanced to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at 95 1-16 to 3-16. For money the last price was 95 to $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Discount Market the demand continues active, but the rate for good bills does not exceed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the Bank the applications are still steady, but not large.

The announcement of the Indian Loan of 7,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, although involving a payment of little less than 3,500,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ in three weeks from the present date, excited less attention in the Stock Exchange than might have been expected. Calculations made induce an expectation that the average biddings for the New Four per Cent. Indian Debentures will be from 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96.

The whole of the gold recently received from Australia has been taken for the Continent, and the symptoms indicate that the demand for export has not decreased.

The Foreign Stock Market is generally firmer in character. The principal inquiries are for Turkish Securities, which closed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than yesterday, the Old Six per Cent. at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88 ex div., and the New, at 77 to $\frac{1}{2}$. Mexican Bonds have also improved.

The Railway Share Market opened this morning with an improved appearance; and an almost general improvement, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., took place. In the afternoon, a partial relapse occurred, but the closing quotations were still, in most instances, better than those of yesterday. The principal feature was a rise of 1 per cent. in Caledonian. The four o'clock quotations, compared with those of yesterday, also present an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Midland, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in North British, and Manchester and Sheffield, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in London and North Western, South Eastern, Berwick, York and North Midland, and Great Northern. North Staffordshire shares declined 2s. 6d. upon a considerable sale.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		Government Debt £11,015,100	
Notes issued	£32,746,230	Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	18,271,230
Silver Bullion		—	
£32,746,230		£32,746,230	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		Government Securities £11,708,305	
Proprietors' Capital £14,555,000		Government Securities	—
Reserve	8,161,332	£11,708,305	
Public Deposits	9,999,661	Other Securities	17,717,718
Other Deposits	12,920,732	Notes	11,254,070
Seven Day and other	784,561	Gold & Silver Coin	679,248
£41,359,336		£41,359,336	

April 7, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 8, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

FIELDER, T., Warminster, Wilts, grocer, April 21, May 19. SPAWTON, W., Hull, J., OWEN, S. R., and HOYLENS, J., Northampton, curriers, April 29, May 20. COOPER, C. C., Upper Copenhagen-street, Islington, carrier, April 20, May 20. WADE, J. J., Braintree, grocer, April 20, May 20. POTTER, G., Earl-street, Blackfriars, lime merchant, April 18, May 23. WISE, J., and WEBSTER, G. E., New Western-street, Southwark, coopers, April 18, May 23. FRYER, T. S., Chatteris, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge, brick-maker, April 18, May 17. LITTLE, G., Ufford, Northamptonshire, miller, April 18, May 24. SHAKESPEARE, T., Birmingham, coach furniture manufacturer, May 6 and 27. SMITH, J., and OSCROFT, S. C., Nottingham, lace manufacturers, May 3 and 24. COLLISHAW, R., Hickling, Nottinghamshire, grocer, April 19, May 10. JENKINS, S. D., Cardiff, ship broker, April 19, May 9. COWAN, R., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchant, April 19, May 17.

Tuesday, April 12, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

POWELL, T., Monkwell-street, City, worsted yarn merchant, April 21, May 26. BAUMANN, W., and BARRETT, C. C., Chiswick, carpenters, &c., April 19, May 24. TUCKER, E., Portland, Dorsetshire, linendraper, April 27, May 18. SALDORF, F., Plymouth, corn factor, April 28, May 26. MIDDLETON, T., Sheffield, gasfitter, April 23, May 28. BRIGGS, A., Sheffield, builder, April 23, May 28. TALLERMAN, H., Houndsditch, outfitter, April 30. DAVIS, T., 11, Chapel-street, St. George the Martyr, hotel-keeper, April 30, May 30. TODD, M., and TODD, W. W., Newry, Ireland, merchants, May 6 and 26. PALMER, W. H., Southtown, Suffolk, merchant, April 29, May 20. BARNASCHINA, A., Gravesend, general dealer, April 30, May 23. ANDREWS, J., Liverpool, fellmonger, May 6 and 26. MASTERS, E., Mark-lane, City, wine merchant, April 23, May 24. WYATT, J., Chipping, Camden, Gloucestershire, April 29, May 30. YATES, J., and COOK, J., Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturers, May 2 and 25.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE LONDON, Monday, April 11.

The arrival of British wheat and flour last week consisted of 3,575 quarters wheat, and 3,381 sacks of flour coastwise, and 5,461 quarters, and 12,434 sacks by rail. The foreign arrivals in the same period amounted to 2,175 quarters wheat from Cronstadt, 51 quarters Harlingen, 70 quarters Antwerp, 1,400 quarters France, 630 quarters Alexandria. Barley, 1,248 quarters from Sweden, 4,740 quarters Denmark, 100 quarters Hamburg, 800 quarters France, 6,800 quarters Odessa, 630 quarters Alexandria. Oats, 5,636 quarters from Sweden, 7,630 quarters Denmark, 160 quarters Hamburg, 1,000 quarters

Odessa. Flour, 744 sacks from France, 40 sacks Rotterdam 50 sacks Antwerp. The quantity of English wheat on sale this morning was moderate, and taken off readily at an advance of 1s per quarter upon last Monday's prices. Foreign wheat, in and when sales were made a similar advance was obtained. Norfolk flour met with more inquiry, and realised 1s per sack more than on Monday last. Beans and peas firm, and without alteration in price. Barley firm and fully as dear. The oat trade was more active, but not dearer. Linseed and cakes steady sale. Cloversoed offering cheaper, there being less demand for consumption. The weather is unsettled.

BARTH.

FOAMON.

Wheat	s. a.	Wheat	s. a.
Essex and Kent, Red	40 to 44	Dantzig	50 to 54
Ditto White	44	Konigsberg, Red	44 45
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	46 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	36 40	Petersburg	39 43
Distilling	26 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 64	Polish Odessa	38 40
Barley, massagan	36 46	Marianopolis	46 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 32
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	40 46
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	26 32
Grey	40 41	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 41	Danish	26 28
Boilers	—	East Friesland	22 23
Tares (English new)	60 68	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	52 65	Odessa	21 22
Oats (English new)	21 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	38 40	Pigeon	40 42
Linen, English	50 52	Egyptian	32 34
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	18 25
Cannabis	64 66	Jahde	18 24
Cloversoed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS. Monday, April 11. Only limited supplies of home-grown potatoes have reached us since Monday last, coastwise and by land-carriage. The imports have been confined to 48 tons from Dieppe, 50 tons from Dourin, and 30 tons from Harlingen. Good and fine samples move off firmly, and prices have an upward tendency; but other kinds are a slow sale, at late rates.

HOPS, Monday, April 11.—We have no change to report in our market, which remains steady. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 20 bales from Hambur'.

SEEDS, London, Monday, April 11.—There was a fair demand for seeds this morning, and all qualities of English red seed without alteration in value; white seeds are fully as dear, with scanty supply and limited sale. Trefois remain a slow sale. Canaryseed was slow, at 2s less value.

WOOL, Monday, April 11.—We have to report a fair demand for short wools, chiefly for home use, at full quotations. For long wools, the inquiry for export to Belgium may be considered steady. In price, however, no change has taken place. The supplies on offer have slightly increased.

TALLOW, Monday, April 11.—Our market rules firm, and prices have slightly advanced. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s 6d per cwt. Town tallow 52s 6d net cash. Rough fat, 2s 10d per lb.

OLIS, Monday, April 11.—Linseed oil has sold to a fair extent, at 2s per cwt on the spot. In rags, very little is doing, on easier terms. The best palm is worth 4s per cwt. Olive is rather cheaper, with a heavy market. Pale oil is firm, at 37s 10s to 38s 6d; cod, 34s 10s to 34s 15s. Other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 42s to 43s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, April 11.—Market without alteration from last day. Haawell, 17s; Hetton's, 17s; South Hetton's, 16s 6d; Lambton, 16s 6d; Hartley's, 15s; Wylam, 14s; Tanfield, 11s; Kelloe, 15s 6d; Gosforth, 13s 6d; Belmont, 15s. Fresh arrivals, 3s; left from last day, 3s. Total, 7s.

Advertisements.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATE STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

A GENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot, very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best Food for Infants and Invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

VINEGAR—Patronised by Her Majesty's GOVERNMENT. "Cond's patent concentrated pure Malt Vinegar."—Families, by using this delicious Vinegar insure purity, and effect a saving of Fifty per cent. See report of Dr. Lethby, City Officer of Health, and Dr. Hassell, of the Lancet Commission, and others. Sold by the Trade in bottles, labelled and sealed. Wholesale, 6s, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Six quarts samples sent free to any railway station for 3s. 6d.

FLOUR! FLOUR! SUFFOLK.
J. LIMMER and CO., Family Millers, deliver their Superior Flour, warranted free from adulteration, to all parts of London, carriage free, not less than one pack (14lbs.) at per bushel, (56lbs.) Whites, for pastry, 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for Bread-baking, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s.; best Scotch Oatmeal, fine or coarse, 2s. 8d. (14lbs.); German Yeast.

Addressees, J. LIMMER and CO., West Mills, Bury St. Edmunds; or 1, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N. Terms, cash.

FLOUR.—Flour (Essex), warranted free from adulteration, delivered to any part of London (not less than 14lbs.) carriage free. Whites, for pastry at per bushel (56lbs.), 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s. 8d.; Wheat Meal for brown bread, 7s. 8d. Best fine and coarse Scotch Oatmeal.—Address, HORNSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mill, Witham, Essex, or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C. Directors for bread-making gratis. Terms Cash. German Yeast. A half-sack or upwards free to any rail station 200 miles.

TRADE MARK.

PATENT CORN FLOUR. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn; preferred to the best Arrowroot; for Breakfast, boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in Puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. The "Lancet" states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known." Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in 16oz. packets.

Paisley; 77a, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard-Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farines of the sort, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

K NOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamp, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistake, all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibb, Esq.: "My sister Fanay says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,

Are the Dental Establishments of

M E S S R S . G A B R I E L ,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE well explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G. Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

THE SCIENCE of WASHING. For SIX-PENCE sufficient SOAP POWDER can be made in FIVE MINUTES to last a large FAMILY THREE MONTHS. For Washing Clothes but little Soap and no rubbing required. For Painted Floors and other domestic purposes use it without Soap. The Work and Recipe, with full instructions, will be sent by ALFRED TWELVETREES, the original Inventor, on receipt of 2s. 6d.

3, Malcolm-place, Larkhall-rise, Clapham, S.

CURE for TIC DOLOREUX, or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE, HEAD, &c., also SCIATICA and PAINS in the LIMBS.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in Letter Stamps, by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

References as to their efficacy:—Joseph Pease (late M.P.) Darlington; Mrs. Pryce Gwynne, St. Julian House, Tenby; Rev. R. C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester; the Hon. Mrs. F. Grimston, Wakes Colne, Halstead, and hundreds of the nobility, ministers, &c., whose bona fide testimonials may be had of S. Barlow.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS, are insured by

D R. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

SURPRISING CURE of ASTHMA of TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Sir.—I have for the last ten years been afflicted with an asthma, during which time I have tried every known remedy, and have had the best medical advice possible for me to get. In fact, I have spent from 40. to 50. on medical advice alone, and all to no avail; and I gave up all hopes of ever having the disease removed, until I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I purchased two small boxes and one large one, three months since, by which I am now perfectly cured, and beg to return many thanks.

(Signed) HENRY BISHOP.

To Mr. John J. Williams, Chemist, Tipton.

CURE of COLD.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent. Dear Sir.—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success.

(Signed) CYRIL CURTEIS.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND in the Government Stamp, and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS and AN IMPOSITION.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, easiest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DILIGENCE, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR. DE JONGH's Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S. Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England, &c., &c."

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Newfoundland Oil."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.D., Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pinta, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsules and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS.

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)." Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best Household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, W.

Beg to call the attention of Families to their reduced prices for all kinds of Wax, Sperm, Composite, and other Candles, Household and Fancy Soaps, Colza and other Oils, and every necessary for the Kitchen and House. All orders at wholesale prices. Economical arrangements for carriage and boxes, and lists of articles with prices sent free on application. Sole depot in England for Messrs. Lemaire's, of Paris, Pure French Colza Oil, 2s. 6d. per Gallon, the best, cheapest, and cleanest oil ever introduced. The London Soap and Candle Company have also a new Winter Skin Soap, at 1s. per lb. which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of hands and the whitest of skin in the coldest weather and harshest water.

Sole Depôt, 76, New Bond-street.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT

in Domestic circles respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing! All who have tried it are perfectly delighted with the astonishing saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper." The Family Wash no longer makes everybody cross, nor puts off the husband with "cold shoulder," for it may all be done in a few hours without the family knowing what is going on. It saves fifty per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual mode of hand-rubbing, scrubbing, and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, "Osborne Starch" Works, 189, Goswell Street, London.

CHEAP LIVING for ALL CLASSES!

All who study Household Economy, and are desirous of providing "table luxuries" on the cheapest scale, should use HARPER TWELVETREES' EGGS and BUTTER POWDER. The most delicious Puddings, Pies, rich Cakes, Biscuits, Battered Puddings, Pancakes, and all kinds of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!!

"My wife is delighted with it, she never before used any article so excellent."—G. W. Pringle, St. Heliers.—"Your Preparation is most superior. We find it the most economical article we have ever used."—M. Winter, Newport, Jan. 11, 1859.

Sold at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s., by all Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' "Soap Powder," for Washing.

Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, 189, Goswell-street, London.—More Agents wanted.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM.

Established 1845.—Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Limbs, Ringworm, Bursa, Seals, Corns, Wounds, Chaps, Chilblains, Eruption, and all external diseases of the skin, will find certain and immediate relief from using this valuable curative, the properties of which are truly surprising; and, not being of a greasy compound, is as pleasant in its use as Eau de Cologne. See Testimonials, to be had gratis. Also,

MEASAM'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Ailments, Liver Diseases, and all inward disorders brought on by the derangement of the Stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition; and, being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor (L. Wild, successor to) MEASAM and Co., 13, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C., by whom they are sold wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.; and by all Medicine Vendors throughout

THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE.—Every person having an interest in domestic or farm animals should obtain a supply of this celebrated and economical Food, which will prove invaluable during the approaching season. For keeping horses in good condition, it is unequalled. Pigs fatten with surprising rapidity upon it, and their flesh increases in flavour and value. Cowkeepers will find great advantage in the increased quantity and improved quality of the milk during its use. All animals are benefited by it. A pamphlet on this interesting subject, accompanied by Testimonials from the principal Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists, forwarded on application. In cases containing 448 feeds (measures enclosed), price 50s., carriage paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom. Post-office Orders payable to Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London.

N.B.—The public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDREES says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.

THE PROPRIETORS of PERRY'S justly-celebrated PATENT MEDICINES have confided their Prescriptions to a Physician of the Royal University of Erlangen, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (who is registered under the New Medical Act), and attends daily at No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, between the hours of Eleven and Two, and from Five till Eight (Sundays excepted), to advise Patients on their Diseases and Treatment, and thus add to the speedy certainty of Cure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

constitute an infallible cure for all cutaneous eruptions and diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blisters and pimples on the face and body; they quickly remove from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions which so engender disease, and they extract from the system all trace of mercury and other mineral poisons. These pills are suited for either sex, as they ensure a peculiarly beneficial influence upon the vascular system, thus proving a desideratum long sought for in the medical world; and their extraordinary beneficence to mankind is universally admitted.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., or by post, 3s. 3d., 5s., and 12s. per box, to be had direct from No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, upon receipt of Post Office Order.

Sold also by Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street, London-bridge; D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; and all medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

LAMPLUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonies and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the F. retic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital.

The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.

Dr. Holyland, of the Scutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLUGH, 113, Holborn, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 9d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES for the HAIR, 96, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 148, HOLBORN BARS.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD of HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER. the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

HAIR DYE.—248, HIGH HOLBORN (Opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to gray hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four stamps.

Private Hair-dying Room. Hints on Dress and on the Hair, free, for one stamp.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty-four stamps.

Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. The best Hair Dye is Bachelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. **GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED** by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Office: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutriar, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which small horribly stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

TO OBTAIN the BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England, be particular in addressing to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C., as inferior Houses are continually copying Phillips and Co.'s Advertisements, in the hope of misleading the Public.

Good strong useful Congou Tea .. 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.
Rich Souchong Teas .. 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees .. 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

BRUSSELS CARPETS in SUPERIOR QUALITIES 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per yard. HOWITT and COMPANY, Carpet Manufacturers and House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

PURIFIED BEDDING and BEDSTEADS.— Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

HOWITT and COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of every Article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. HOWITT and COMPANY, House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead that is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned; all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete sets of New and Second-hand Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room appendages, in every style suitable for the Cottage or Mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent Houses in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost. At DENT'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouses, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Principal entrances, 99, Crawford-street.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had, post free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 9, 10, 11, Finsbury-place, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note our 15s. Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suite covered in velvet.

JAMES COBBETT and CO., FURNITURE, BEDDING, and CARPET MANUFACTURERS, DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON.

CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, Illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

This costly Work also contains a Price List of purified BEDDING,—a full description of COBBETT and CO.'s Kampf-tulicon FLOOR-CLOTH, made on the improved patent—and complete Estimates for Furnishing Parsonages and Houses on the following revised Scale. Every article warranted.—

A Six-Roomed House .. £74 3 0
An Eight-Roomed Ditto .. 138 1 0
A Ten-Roomed Ditto .. 259 16 6
A Twelve-Roomed Ditto .. 394 11 0

Together with much other information, valuable to all requiring Household Furniture, Carpets, or Bedding.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO CLERGYMEN.

References kindly permitted to Clergymen in Great Malvern, Manchester, Chichester, Sheerness, Blackheath, Bury, Rye, Woodchurch, Truro, Ross, Cheltenham, London, Ryde, Plymouth, Chatham, Bath, Stone, Greenwich, Ludlow, Kingston, Witney, Brecon, Bromley, Wells, Colchester, St. Albans, Arundel, Margate, Oxford, York, Isle of Man, Brighton, Kidderminster, and above a hundred other Towns in Great Britain.

COBBETT and CO., DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON, S.E. All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, { London,
45, Moorgate-street, {
29, College-green, Dublin.

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

SPECTACLES to SUIT ALL SIGHTS.—

Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamp or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define fifty miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 2s. each, for Tourists, &c.

GALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation. From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyll-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Belt Depot, 523, New Oxford-street.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily	Pattern	Thread	Pattern	Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16	0	2 14	0	3	0	0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons	do.	1 16	0	2 14	0	3	0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks	do.	1	7	0	2 0	0	2	14 0
12 Dessert Spoons	do.	1	7	0	2 0	0	2	14 0
12 Tea Spoons	do.	0 16	0	1 4	0	1	7	0
2 Sauces Ladies	do.	0	8	0	0 10	0	0	11 0
1 Gravy Spoon	do.	0	7	0	0 10	0	0	13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	do.	0	8	0	10	0	0	12 0
1 Mustard Spoon	do.	0	1	8	0	2	6	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	do.	0	3	0	5	0	6	0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers	do.	1	0	0	1 10	0	1	18 0
1 Butter Knife	do.	0	3	0	5	0	6	0
1 Soup Ladle	do.	0	12	0	0 16	0	0	17 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	do.	0	10	0	0 15	0	0	18 0
Complete service	10	13	10	15	16	6	17	13

Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10s. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9s. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best	Quality	Quality	Quality	Quality	Quality
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2	4	0	3	6	0	4	12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1	4	0	1	14	6	2	11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0	7	6	0	11	0	0	15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0	8	6	0	12	0	0	16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0	7	6	0	11	0	0	15 6
One Steel or Sharpening	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6 0
Complete Service	4	16	0	6	18	6	9	16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE GUTTA PERCHA WAREHOUSE, 87, HOLBORN-HILL, E.C.—Water your Garden with Flexible India Rubber Hose, or Gutta Percha Tube, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 3d. per foot; hand-brush, with Stop Cock, Rose, and extra Jet, from 4s. 6d. Hand Syringes for Ladies' use in the Conservatory. Garden Engines, Pumps, Suction Hose, Air Cushions, Railway Conveniences, Nursing Aprons, Waterproof Sheets for Children's Cribs, Sponge Bags, Bathing Caps, &c. &c.

R EID'S LONDON STOUT.—By taking six dozen quarts, 3s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 1d.; imperial pints, 3s. 6s.; pints, 3s. 6d.; imperial pints, 4s. 6d. Campbell's strong Scotch Ale, quarts, 7s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; imperial pints, 5s. 6d. Rudgard's India Pale Ale, 28s. per 18-gallon cask. South African Port, Sherry, Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per dozen Canadian Brandy, 15s. per gallon. Price current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Wine, Spirit and Beer Merchants, 95, Regent-street, W., London.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for all climates. THE PANNUS CORIUM sold also by the yard or piece. HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

FOR FASHIONS in PETTICOATS, Ladies should visit

WILLIAM CARTER'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Ladies' French Muslin, Lace, and Steel Jupons, 3s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.

Ladies' Crinoline Watch-spring Petticoats, 4s. 9d. to 21s.

Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Saltaire Petticoats, 6s. 9d. to 25s.

Address, WILLIAM CARTER, 22, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

LADIES, why give such HIGH PRICES for your STAY BODICES, when you can obtain a single pair at the wholesale prices, direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts, at the undermentioned prices:—

Patent Front-fastening Coutil Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

Paris Wove Stays (any size required), 3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.

Ladies' Family and Nursing Stays, 8s. 6d. to 21s.

The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay, 10s. 6d. to 25s.

Engravings of the above, or wholesale lists, free.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.
This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles 3s 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8s. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE

LUXURY.

INGHAM'S MARSALA, 2s. per dozen. INGHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 2s. per dozen.
Terms, cash, and delivered free within five miles.
SELLER and HUGHES, Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA. Carriage paid to any Station in England.—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Amontillado, 20s. and 24s. per dozen; Canadian Brandy, pale or brown, 15s. and 18s. per gallon; the Alhambra Sherry, 3s. per dozen, soft, dry, and pure. Wines and Spirits of every other description in stock. Prices current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Importers, 95, Regent-street, London, W.

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain Quinine in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.

Prepared only by R. WATERS, 2, MARTINS-LANE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world.

THE EUROPEAN and COLONIAL WINE COMPANY, 122, PALL-MALL, S.W.

The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and Private Families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY..... 20s. and 24s. per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT..... 20s. 24s. "

The finest ever introduced into this country. ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY..... 32s. "

A truly excellent and natural wine. SPLENDID OLD PORT..... 42s. "

Ten years in the wood. SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE, 38s. "

Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.

PALE COGNAC BRANDY..... 52s. and 60s. "

Bottles and packages included, and free to any London railway station. Terms, cash. Country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.

Price Lists sent free on application.

WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE

LUXURY.

SELLER AND HUGHES'S SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, CLASSIFIED as PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., 20s. per Dozen. Pint Samples of either for Twelve Stamps.

SOUTH AFRICAN AMONTILLADO, 24s. per Dozen. COLONIAL BRANDY, PALE or BROWN, 15s. per Gallon.

"We unhesitatingly recommend them to our constituents."—Vide United Service Gazette, August 7, 1858.

"I find your Wine to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures so often sold for genuine Sherry."—H. Letheby, M.B., London Hospital.

"The flavour and quality of Messrs. Seller and Co.'s Wines leave nothing to be desired, indeed, they appear much finer than the ordinary foreign wines."—Vide Morning Post, August 9, 1858.

Terms, Cash or Credit.

SELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN,

INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN (bottles included).

A Pint Sample of each for Twenty-four Stamps.

WINE in CASE forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

(Extract from the "Lancet," July 10th, 1858.)

THE WINES of SOUTH AFRICA.—We have visited Mr. Denman's stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these wines, though branded to a much less extent than Sherries, are yet, on the average, nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration; indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists, with Dr. Hassall's analysis, forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT

AND

S H E R R Y ,

TWENTY SHILLINGS a DOZEN;

VERY SUPERIOR, TWENTY-FOUR SHILLINGS a DOZEN.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS.

"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape, Port, and Sherry; foremost amongst these stands the firm of H. R. Williams. The wines which we have tasted may be pronounced remarkably full-bodied and entirely free from acidity."—Vide "Court Journal," July 31, 1858.

"We have tasted the wine of Mr. H. R. Williams, and we can confidently assert that it is fully equal in quality to much of the European wines of double the price, and we are sure that the more it becomes known the more generally will it be used."—Vide "John Bull," August 7, 1858.

"We have selected some samples of the wine imported from South Africa from the stock of Mr. H. R. Williams. These have been carefully examined, and the result is in a high degree satisfactory. Contrasted with the compounds which for a long time have been sold for Port and Sherry, these wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come under our notice. The price at which they are sold places a sound excellent wine within the reach of all."—Vide "Medical Circular," Aug. 18, 1858.

PRINTED PRICE LISTS, and the opinions, among others, of the MORNING CHRONICLE, NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE, JOHN BULL and BRITANNIA, BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL, &c., forwarded on application.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Country orders must contain a remittance or reference.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer,
112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON
Two doors from the "Flower Pot."

SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, and HAM WAREHOUSE, 88, High-street, and 1, 2 and 3, Three Tuns-passage, Borough. This establishment offers great advantages to the Public. The Trade supplied.

FOR BEST TEAS and COFFEES,
GO TO EDMONDS',
93, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.—Henry Knight, Seedman, 34, High-street, Hastings, is now sending, free by post, 100 varieties of Choice Hardy Annuals, with descriptions of their heights, colors, and general characters, for 5s.; 50 ditto for 3s.; 36 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. A sample packet and catalogue of 500 sorts sent for two stamps.

DO you DOUBLE-UP your PERAMBULATORS?

See T. TROTMAN'S Patent Safety Folding and First Class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The New Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.—Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street (Gate), Camden-town, N.W.

CURTAINS, CARPETS, and FURNITURE. Good and warranted articles at very moderate prices. Illustrated Catalogues containing estimates for Furnishing a Room or a House, post free. Carriage paid to any Railway-station in the United Kingdom. No charge for packing nor the use of cases.

CHARLES MEEKING and Co., 141 and 142, Holborn-hill (two doors west of Furnival's-inn).

GOOD STATIONERY, at REASONABLE PRICES, at G. BLIGHTS, 168, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

CARDS — FIRST-CLASS ONLY — WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 30 cards (any description), 3s. Post free for stamp.

Whiteman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

PART RIDGE and COZENS, PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS.

No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET.

Full Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other House.

Par Ream Foolscap Paper 6s. 6d.

Cream-laid Note 2s. 6d. Super thick ditto 3s. 6d. Black-bordered ditto 3s. 9d.

Foolscap Paper 6s. 6d. Straw Paper 2s. 6d. Manuscript Paper 4s. 6d.

Sermon Paper, plain, 4s. ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream.

Super thick Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100.

Extra thick ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

Copybooks, 2s. per gross; slate Pencils, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

Quill Pens, 1s. 6d. per 100; Lead Pencils, 9d. per dozen.

Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the Country. Illustrated Price Lists post free.

Copy Address, "PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street." Trade supplied.

Established 1841.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with labels outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Just published, price 4d. each, 5d. per dozen, 3s. per 100.

THE YOUTH'S BIBLICAL CATECHISM on DEDICATING PROPERTY to GOD. By the Rev. JOHN ROSS.

London: Judd and Glass, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Just Published, Second Edition, price 2s.

E. MILES and SON on the TEETH.—THE LOSS of TEETH as RESTORED by them by a NEW and ELEGANT INVENTION, securing SELF-ADHESION WITHOUT SPRINGS, bindings, or putridinous adjuncts of any kind, and without extracting roots or any painful operation.

With improvements and premonitory advices, the result of thirty years active practice, most valuable to the Toothless and the Suffering.

Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Surgeon-Dentists, 13, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Canonbury-square, Islington, N.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause and Cure. A new Medical Guide, written by a Physician, for the Self-care of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., free, by post, to any address, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, H. Smith, Esq., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Post free from the Author, paper 1s. 6d., bound 2s. 6d.

A TREATISE on ACACIA CHARCOAL (prepared by Electricity) and the ANTISEPTIC LAWS.

Great results produced by harmless means in cancer, lupus, scrofula eruptions, skin diseases, consumption, ulcers, diarrhoea, irritation and ulceration of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, and other chronic disorders. By W. WASHINGTON EVANS, Author of "A New System of Health and Medicine," "The Antiseptic Treatment based upon Scriptural Evidence," 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London. Published by Ballière, 219, Regent-street; and sold by all Booksellers.

Just published, price Four Shillings, large type, 360 pp.

SPURGEON'S GEMS; being Brilliant Passages from the discourses of the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.

Crown 8vo. The Publishers present this selection from the pages of Mr. Spurgeon, as a specimen of his happiest thoughts, gems from his discourses, which will glow in the mind of the reader, and quicken in him a desire to read and hear more of this remarkable preacher of the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Alabaster and Passmore, 34, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

Just published, 8vo, pp. 472, with portrait, cloth, 10s. 6d.
THE LIFE and TIMES of DANIEL DE FOE; with Remarks Digressive and Discursive. By WILLIAM CHADWICK.

London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

BY NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

THE CALL of the MASTER. New Edition 2d.
NOW! 3d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

QUENCH NOT the SPIRIT. 3d., and 1s.

London: Nisbet; and all Booksellers.

Demy 12mo, cloth, 4s.

THE CHURCH DISTINGUISHED; or, The Christian Community in its Relations to the World, By CALLEN WEBB.

Also, by the same, price 2d.

PEW RENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS; an Address to Church Members and others.

London: Honiton and Wright, 63, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY DR. CUMMING.

This day, in 8vo., price 2s. 6d. cloth.

RUTH: a Chapter in Providence. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.E., Minister of the National Scottish Church, Crown-court.

Also, by the same Author,

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE of the LIBERATION SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, held April 8th, 1859, it was

RESOLVED.—That to enable the Society's friends to devote themselves energetically to the advancement of their principles in connexion with the approaching General Election, the Triennial Conference be Postponed from the 3rd and 4th of May until the 7th and 8th of June, and that the intended Public Soirée be also deferred until the same time.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

•• The ELECTORAL COMMITTEE sits daily. Communications may be addressed to Mr. J. Carvel Williams, or Dr. Foster, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL, on GOOD FRIDAY, April 22nd. S. C. HALL, Esq., F.S.A., will Preside.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Chair taken at Eight p.m.

Tickets—Reserved and Numbered Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Central Seats and Platform, 1s.; Body of Hall, 6d.; to be had at 337, Strand.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL will be LAID by BENJAMIN SCOTT, Esq., Chamberlain of London, on THURSDAY, April 21st, 1859, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, when an Address will be given by the Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham.

The total cost of the Chapel, School-room, Vestry, &c., including the freehold land, which is placed in Trust, will be about 1,000L, the Subscription List now amounts to about 760L; and the Committee very earnestly and confidently appeal to the religious public for the remaining sum of 240L, to enable them to claim the 100L promised by the London Chapel Building Society, when that amount will cancel the debt, in order that the Chapel may be opened free from incumbrance, which is an object earnestly to be desired.

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Townsend, Treasurer, Carshalton, or 18, Lime-street; and by Mr. W. Hitchin, Bible Society House, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THE BOOK SOCIETY for PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE among the POOR, 19, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

The Subscribers to the above Society are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, on WEDNESDAY, April 20th, 1859.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

The Report of the Society's progress for the past year will be read, the Officers for the ensuing year appointed, and Addresses delivered by the Revs. T. Alexander, M.A., E. Paxton Hood, W. Leask, D.D., J. Leechman, LL.D., R. Maguire, M.A., and G. A. Rogers, M.A.

Tea and Coffee at Five o'clock. Tickets One Shilling each.

PUBLIC MEETING at Half-past Six. Tickets Free.

I. VALE MUMMERY, Secretary.

April 9th, 1859.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, in AID of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 28th, 1859, the ANNUAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at ALBION CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS.

The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, at Half-past Six o'clock.

The Revs. W. Allen, N. Haycroft, E. P. Hood, C. Stanford, A. C. Thomas, G. Vince, and other gentlemen, are expected to address the Meeting.

On the same Evening, at Five o'clock, a Social TEA MEETING will be held in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET. Tickets, Sixpence each, may be had at the Mission House, or at the Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row.

HENRY JAMES TRESIDDER, Secretary.

BAPTIST MISSION.

The following is the arrangement for the SERVICES in connection with the SIXTY-SEVENTH GENERAL MEETING of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—

THURSDAY, April 21st.

A MEETING for PRAYER in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE; Morning, Eleven o'clock. The Rev. E. STEANE, D.D., of London, to preside.

LORD'S DAY, April 24th.

SERMONS will be preached on behalf of the Society in the BAPTIST CHAPELS of the Metropolis.

[For particulars, see the "Missionary Herald" for April.]

TUESDAY, April 26th.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, MOORGATE-STREET, at Ten o'clock in the Morning. This Meeting is for Members only. All subscribers of 10s. 6d. or upwards, donors of £10 or upwards, pastors of churches which make an annual contribution, or ministers who collect annually for the Society, and one of the executors on the payment of a legacy of £50 or upwards, are entitled to attend.

WEDNESDAY, April 27th.

The ANNUAL MORNING SERMON will be preached at BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., of London. Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL EVENING SERMON will be preached at SURREY CHAPEL, by the Rev. J. P. CHOWN, of Bradford. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 28th.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND. The Chair to be taken by the Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, at Eleven o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held in ALBION CHAPEL, MOORGATE, at Half-past Six o'clock. The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR is expected to preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. W. Allen, N. Haycroft, E. P. Hood, C. Stanford, A. C. Thomas, and G. Vince.

Admission to the Public Meeting on Thursday Morning will be by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

The Platform at the Public Meeting will be appropriated to the Committee, to the Speakers, to the representatives of kindred institutions, and to such other individuals as it may be deemed proper specially to invite; and also to all ministers who are members of the Society.

The body of the Hall will be for the members of the Society generally.

FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.
EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, }
33, Moorgate-street, London.

TO DRAPERS DISPOSING of their BUSINESS, or to those TAKING a BUSINESS.—J. A. SMITH, DRAPER, MARKET-PLACE, WATFORD, HERTS, Valuer of Drapers' Stocks generally, will be glad to forward Card of Terms to any one who wishes either to Buy or Sell a Stock. Twenty-five years' experience in the Trade, part of which in the Wholesale

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Instituted October 27, 1847, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY CHILDREN from a list of 150 Candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the chair.

The Poll will commence at Twelve and close at Three precisely. The Elections will regularly occur in April and October. Persons becoming subscribers may vote immediately.

Applications for this Election should be made forthwith.

The Board have now brought together at Earlswood the afflicted inmates of Park-house, Highgate, and Essex Hall, Colchester. They have done so for the sake of economy, and more efficient superintendence. Although they have thus collected a large family—nearly 300 in number—they have still room to spare.

They would willingly have declared an election for a greater number, but their existing responsibilities are very great, and they dare not do so except as they are encouraged by proportionate liberality. They, therefore, earnestly solicit help to maintain the family, and carry out such improvements as experience has shown to be necessary.

They plead for those who cannot plead for themselves, and they therefore feel assured they will not plead in vain.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuities
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made Feb. 23, 1859:—

"We have this day visited the Asylum, inspected the building, offices, grounds, and premises, and seen all the pupils, who are at present 279 in number,—viz., 187 of the Male and 92 of the Female sex.

"We saw the dinner served, which was good and ample, and the arrangements in the hall generally were very satisfactory.

"We were much pleased by the cleanly and orderly condition of the pupils, and their cheerful and happy aspect. Their bodily health appeared, with few exceptions, to be very good. The several rooms, also, and the beds and bedding throughout, were in creditable order.

"We learn with much satisfaction that the House Committee make regular and frequent visits to the Institution, and that the system of treatment has of late been progressively improved; among other things, by greater attention than heretofore being paid to physical and industrial training, and the development of the intellectual, however feeble, faculties of the pupils, by such natural means, in preference to wearying and overstraining them by attempts at too much mental instruction in school.

"Upon the whole, we have much satisfaction in recording our opinion, that the Institution generally exhibits marked improvement, and that its present condition and management reflect credit upon the Medical Superintendent, the Steward, and other officers."

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuities
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

The Board request a perusal of the last report, which may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

BANKERS: The LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, Princes-street, City.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Messrs. DRAMMOND, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. HOARES, Fleet-street; Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Messrs. RICHARD TWINING and Co., 215, Strand; the COMMERCIAL BANK of LONDON, LOTHBURY; Messrs. MILLIS, BAWTREE, ERRINGTON, and Co., COLCHESTER; and at the Office, 29, Poultry, where all information will be cheerfully supplied.

R. L. sincerely thanks an Unknown Friend.
Quam inopinato, tum peropportune.

MR. LONG acknowledges with thanks the Receipt of Five Pounds; also of Ten Pounds last June, from Bath.

TO MINISTERS and VACANT CHURCHES.

An INDEPENDENT MINISTER, residing in a pleasant and healthy part of the country, wishes to REMOVE from his present Sphere of Labour, and would be glad to hear of an OPENING either in Town or Country; or an Arrangement might be entered into with another Minister who is desirous of Removal for an EXCHANGE of PULPITS, with a view to mutual settlement. Satisfactory explanations and references given.

Address by letter, p.p., to A. Z., care of Mr. W. Freeman, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to ENGAGE a YOUNG MAN capable of taking the charge of five or six Youths. A good Arithmetician, and well versed in the usual branches of a sound English education. The chief remuneration at present that can be offered is a comfortable home, use of a library, and the assistance of the Principal. None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. A young man studying for the Ministry would be preferred, to whom the situation offers peculiar advantages.

Apply, A. B., care of Mr. Michael, Bookseller, Westbury-Wilts.

WANTED, at Midsummer, a SCHOOLMASTER for a DAY SCHOOL. Must be a Member of the Baptist Denomination. A Teacher who has had a regular training will be preferred.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and salary, to be addressed to Mr. James Stocks, 62, Briggate, Leeds.

WANTED by the Advertiser, aged Thirty, a member of a Christian Church, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER in a MERCANTILE HOUSE or LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, being quite conversant with Book-keeping by single or double entry, and also the routine of a Life Office. Highly satisfactory references can be given as to character and ability.

Address, E. J. C., care of Mr. Peverall, Minerva Library, Walworth-road, S.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG LADY, accustomed to business, a SITUATION in any LIGHT BUSINESS; Fancy Pastry-cook or Stationery preferred.

Address, W. V., Blandford, Dorset.

WANTED immediately, a respectable YOUNG PERSON as an ASSISTANT in a LACE and BERLIN WOOL SHOP.

Apply, stating terms and reference, to A. W., Post-office, Bedford.

WANTED, towards the close of the month, a respectable SITUATION for a YOUNG PERSON as SECOND-HAND DRESSMAKER. First-class references given and required.

Address, H. B., Post-office, Buntingford, Herts.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by an experienced YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as SALES-WOMAN, either for the Counter or Show-room. Satisfactory references can be given. No objection to the country.

Address, M. M., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, in the GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS, a pious and active YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the Country Trade.

Apply, stating age, salary, with reference, to W. Pisk, St. Albans, Herts.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Also a JUNIOR ASSISTANT to the DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Apply to Everard Aclott, 229, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION as COUNTER-HAND. Has some knowledge of the Millinery.

Address, Miss Mogridge, No. 1, High-street, Leicester.

TO IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, and MANUFACTURERS.—A persevering YOUNG MAN, of energy and experience, who has been engaged in business on his own account, requires an ENGAGEMENT as AGENT, TRAVELLER, or otherwise. He is fully qualified to undertake the Correspondence, Book-keeping, Buying, Selling, or the General Management of a Business. Unexceptionable references.

Address, W. H. Betts, 180, Whitechapel-road, E.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a LIGHT MECHANICAL BUSINESS. Integrity, activity, and perseverance indispensable.

Apply to Mr. Coxeter, 23, Grafton-street East, London, W.C.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, as ASSISTANT in a small GROCERY BUSINESS. A Member of a Dissenting Church preferred.

Apply to J. H., Post-office, Kingsbridge.

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, who has been accustomed to DAIRY. Good character indispensable.

Address, X. M., Post-office, Epsom, Surrey.

A COMFORTABLE HOME in a Private Family, resident in a healthy locality in Manchester, about Twenty Minutes' walk from the Exchange, is offered to a GENTLEMAN of quiet habits, who would be required to give, as he would receive, unexceptionable references.

Address, E. Mudie's Library, Manchester.

LONDON.

PARTMENTS, 27 and 28, SURREY-STREET, STRAND.

Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families visiting London, will find the above Central, Comfortable, and Economical. Private suites of Rooms from 25s. per week. Bed, with Breakfast in the Coffee Room, which is large and commodious, 3s. per day; with plain Breakfast, 2s. 6d. T. PARKER, Proprietor.

BY THE REV. J. G. WOOD, A.M., F.L.S. Price 3s. 6d. each, cloth gilt, or with gilt edges, 4s. Illustrated by Harrison Weir, Coleman, or Sowerby.

MY FEARLESS FRIENDS. ANECDOTES of ANIMAL LIFE. First and Second Series.

COMMON COUNTRY OBJECTS. COMMON SEA-SHORE OBJECTS. Plates printed in Colours.

WOOD'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY. With 450 Designs by Harvey.

ROUTLEDGE